

Falangist leaders meet Assad

DAMASCUS (AP) — A high-powered delegation of the Falange Party, Lebanon's dominant mostly Christian rightist force, arrived in Damascus Saturday and held three hours of talks with Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad. The visiting delegation was headed by the party's leader, Elie Karam, the first Falangist chairman to go to Syria since the sides clashed in a military confrontation in east Beirut in 1978. The visit underscored a rapprochement worked out by President Amin Gemayel, whose father founded the Falange Party. Amin Gemayel turned to Syria for help to end the Lebanese civil war after the collapse of the U.S. diplomacy last February. After the meeting, Falangist delegation spokesman Joseph Hashem said the talks with Mr. Assad dealt with "political and security issues in Lebanon, including the opening of international highways."

Jordan Times

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1 died, 15 injured in Paris blast

PARIS (R) — One person died and 15 were injured Saturday when a bomb exploded outside a British-owned department store in Central Paris, a shop spokesman said. Leonard Rochas, a foreman, was opening one of the doors at the Marks and Spencer store Saturday morning when the bomb went off nearby. Two customers were reported in serious condition. A police spokesman said the blast caused extensive damage in the food department. There had been earlier bomb attacks on the store in 1976 and 1981. The spokesman said a group called the Revolutionary Caribbean Action had claimed responsibility for Saturday's blast. The group, which wants independence for France's West Indian territories, has said it was behind recent bombings in Guadeloupe.

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Israelis impose curfew on Hebron

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Israeli occupation authorities have clamped a curfew on the occupied city of Hebron in the West Bank, Jordan Television reported Sunday. News arriving from the West Bank said the Israeli occupation forces set up cement barriers at the entrances to the city while Israeli patrols were roaming in the streets. The Israeli forces also broke into houses and arrested a number of Palestinians, the television said. The Israeli forces said the action came a day after Hebron residents allegedly stoned an Israeli military vehicle on Thursday.

Arab ministers to review Israel boycott

ABUDHABI (AP) — Arab ministers of economy and commerce meet in Tunis Feb. 25 to evaluate the Arab boycott measures against Israel, the Emirates News Agency (WAM) reported Saturday. The report was made as United Arab Emirates Minister of Economy and Commerce Saif Al-Jarwan left for the Tunisian capital to head his country's delegation to the conference. "The meeting seeks firmer application of the Israeli boycott measures," WAM said. The Arab ministers were also to seek a "unified Arab stand" on the purported free zone for commercial exchange that the United States planned to set up with Israel, the agency added.

PLO to open office in Lagos

LAGOS, Nigeria (AP) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) will open an office in Lagos, Nigeria's external affairs minister, Ibrahim Gambari, said Friday. Mr. Gambari said at a press briefing that Nigeria's military government had just granted permission to the PLO to open the office "at ambassadorial level."

3 IRA men killed in N. Ireland

BELFAST (R) — British troops shot dead three Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas in Northern Ireland Saturday in a pre-dawn ambush, police said. The troops, members of a uniformed patrol, opened fire on the three in a field on the outskirts of Strabane near the border with the Irish Republic, a police spokesman said. Police said the dead men belonged to the IRA, which is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

Gandhi murder suspects refused bail

NEW DELHI (AP) — A judge rejected bail applications Saturday for three Sikhs charged with criminal conspiracy in the assassination of Indira Gandhi Oct. 31. Their lawyers, arguing on a technicality, said the formal charge sheet against them was filed Feb. 11, more than 90 days after their arrest and by law they were entitled to bail. The law provides bail in a murder case if formal charges are not registered within 90 days of arrest.

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Hikmat, unveiling Jordan-PLO accord, urges U.S. policy change

By Salameh B. N'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan Saturday unveiled the details of its Feb. 11 agreement with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on a formula for common action to settle the Palestinian problem and urged the U.S. to reconsider its Middle East policy.

Speaking at a press conference, Acting Information Minister Taher Hikmat disclosed the text of the agreement, which called for a total Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied during the 1967 war and for the fulfilment of the Palestinian right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state confederated with Jordan. The text called for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to a proposed international Middle East peace conference in which the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council would participate. It said the Jordanian-Palestinian joint action emanated from the "spirit" of the Fez Arab summit resolutions of 1982 and from U.N. resolutions relating to the Palestinian question.

Mr. Hikmat, who is also minister of culture, tourism and antiquities, speaking at the press conference held at the Ministry of Information, said the agreement endorsed U.N. Resolution 242 but said "it does not mean 242 is the only basis" for a solution. He told reporters that the next step in the peace process would be "the utmost mobilisation of Arab powers in backing the movement and the mobilisation of European and influential states in generating the necessary pressure for the

United States and Israel to accept holding the (international) conference."

Mr. Hikmat said the U.S., which opposed the conference, "has recently started issuing statements accepting (the conference) in principle and is negotiating a Soviet participation."

He called on the U.S. to follow a balanced Middle East policy and help create the proper atmosphere for a just settlement to the Palestinian problem.

In an apparent reference to U.S. support to Israel, Mr. Hikmat said "we expect the United States not only to be even-handed but also to reconsider its economic and military attitudes."

"The U.S. should understand that this agreement is a precious opportunity and an important step to reach a settlement that would achieve stability in the area... This stalemate could lead to major confrontations that would not be to anybody's interest," Mr. Hikmat warned.

The minister told reporters the Soviet Union had an important role to play in a settlement. On Soviet reaction to the Jordan-PLO accord, Mr. Hikmat said that so far no clear reaction has been seen opposing the agreement and that he believed the Soviet Union was "concerned with the unity of the PLO."

Following is the full text of the Jordan-PLO agreement reached Feb. 11

Emanating from the spirit of the Fez summit resolutions, approved by Arab states, and from United Nations resolutions relating to the Palestine question.

In accordance with international legitimacy, and Deriving from a common understanding on the establishment of a special relationship between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples.

The government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation have agreed to move together towards the achievement of a peaceful and just settlement of the Middle East crisis and the termination of Israeli occupation of the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, on the basis of the following principles:

1. Total withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 for comprehensive peace as established in United Nations and Security Council resolutions.
2. Right of self-determination for the Palestinian people: Palestinians will exercise their inalienable right of self-determination when Jordanians and Palestinians will be able to do so within the context of the formation of the proposed confederated Arab states of Jordan and Palestine.
3. Resolution of the problem of Palestinian refugees in accordance with United Nations resolutions.
4. Resolution of the Palestine question in all its aspects.
5. And on this basis, peace negotiations will be conducted under the auspices of an international conference in which the five permanent members of the Security Council and all the parties to the conflict will participate, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people, within a joint delegation (Joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation).

The text, which was translated to English and distributed by the minister, said Jordan and the PLO "have agreed to move together towards the achievement of a peaceful and just settlement of the Middle East crisis and the termination of Israeli occupation of the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem."

Mr. Hikmat said the convening of an Arab summit conference would help the peace process but indicated that if this proved im-

possible, "we cannot stop... this new movement in the Middle East should continue," he said.

Commenting on veiled criticism of the agreement issued by PLO officials including senior members of Fatah, the backbone of the PLO, Mr. Hikmat said: "Reservations issued here and there does not concern us... what concerns us is the organisation's legitimacy and legal body which endorsed the agreement."

(Continued on page 2)



Acting Information Minister Taher Hikmat Saturday holds a press conference in Amman to announce the details of the Feb. 11 Jordan-PLO agreement for common action towards settling the Palestinian problem (Photo by Yusef Al Allant)

Resistance forces simultaneously escalate attacks

Israelis storm 7 more villages in S. Lebanon

BEIRUT (AP) — Israeli armoured units raided seven more villages in occupied South Lebanon Saturday, the fourth day of a clampdown on resistance supporters. One man was found shot dead.

The new Israeli sweep east of Tyre in the U.N.-policed area and across the Litani River just north of the U.N. zone followed six overnight resistance attacks against separate Israeli positions, military sources reported.

Adhit, Kseibeh and Kfar Sir, north of the Litani, were raided by Israeli armoured personnel carriers Saturday afternoon and troops conducted house-to-house searches, reporters on the scene said. There was no immediate word of arrests.

The raids into the four other villages in the Tyre province were staged in the morning, about seven hours after the last of the six commando assaults on Israeli posts was mounted.

Four of the targets came under simultaneous attack about 6:30 p.m. (1630 GMT) that lasted 45 minutes. About four hours later another position was attacked, and an hour later commandos hit the sixth position near Tyre, the sources said.

The six Israeli posts are all "near line", beginning at the Litani River near Tyre, and in the same general area where Israel has been conducting retaliation raids for the past three days.

Military sources in Tel Aviv confirmed one attack by rocket propelled grenades against an Israeli position just east of Tyre overnight and another attack by small arms fire on a position of the Israeli-allied "South Lebanon Army" militia at Kfar Mechki in the foothills of Mount Hermon. It did not mention the other attacks reported by the military sources in Lebanon.

The Israeli sources, who spoke on condition they would not be named, said there were no casualties.

Israeli soldiers in Lebanon have been hit more than two dozen times since they pulled out of Sidon last Saturday in the first step of a three-stage plan to withdraw from Lebanon altogether.

In the retaliation raids, the occupation troops have been entering a string of villages east of Tyre, rounding up all men for questioning, and bulldozing houses where they maintain weapons have been found.

The latest Israeli reprisals were mounted Saturday morning on the villages of Bourj Rahal, Touna, Bidias and Yanouh, all in an arc east of Tyre. The raids into the four villages were confirmed by Timur Goksel, spokesman for the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon.

A man in his thirties was found shot to death in the back in Touna, while two houses and one car were blown up in Bourj Rahal, U.N. and other sources in the south said.

Israel kept up its siege of Arab Salim, a mountain village above Tyre, for a fourth day. Israeli soldiers have claimed they are cutting off access to the village because they found weapons there.

The sources said the Israeli soldiers rounded up 120 people in Touna, then released about 100 of them. In Bourj Rahal, they herded together 80 people for questioning, then let about 60 of them free.

Lebanon lodges complaint at U.N. against Israeli practices

AMMAN (Petra) — Lebanon has lodged a complaint to the United Nations Security Council on Israel's "oppressive measures against people in the south of Lebanon" and reserved its right to ask the council to convene, a statement released from Lebanon's embassy here said Saturday.

The statement said Lebanon's permanent representative to the U.N., Mr. Rashid Fakhroury, has called on U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to intervene to stop the Israeli measures and conduct an investigation.

The statement cited the Israeli oppressive measures as detention in the areas of Nabatiyeh, Tyre, Rashid and the western Bekaa Valley, which resulted in the death of at least nine and injuring a large number of people.

The statement added that the Israeli measures also included the demolition of a number of houses at Kamed Allawz, Bourj Rahal and Irtasim, laying siege to surrounding villages, cutting off essential supplies and fuel for five days, an attack on and looting of a mosque and a church at Al Farawa, expelling 400 families from their homes and detaining two journalists and two teachers, the murder of a woman and her child at Deir Qanoun Al Dahar and banning Red Cross officials from entering the area.

The statement stressed the fact that Israel is going ahead with its recently announced policy of continuing and intensifying oppression in the occupied South Lebanon.

15 injured in explosion at Paris Marks and Spencer

PARIS (AP) — An explosion "of criminal origin" ripped through a branch of the British-owned Marks and Spencer chain store in central Paris Saturday morning, injuring 15 people, five of them seriously, police said.

Investigators at the scene said witnesses reported that a man of a "European type" placed a duffel bag near the rear entrance of the store on the rue des Mathurins, where the explosion took place, and left quickly. The bomb went off moments later, they said.

The five most seriously injured people were standing close to the bomb when it exploded and suffered burns and cuts. Cuts from flying glass accounted for most of the minor injuries, firefighters said.

Witnesses said Saturday's explosion occurred shortly after the store opened at 9:30 a.m. (0830 GMT) while a small crowd of shoppers was gathered at the entrance.

"There was a very violent explosion," a window washer who witnesses the attack told reporters. "I saw people running in all directions. It was panic. Right next to me, I saw a woman covered with blood holding her head in her hands."

The bomb caused considerable damage, including broken windows. Earlier, police reported that there appeared to have been two, almost simultaneous explosions, but that account was later amended to a single bomb.

A police spokesman said the explosion was the third at the store in nine years.

34 die in Indian train fire

NEW DELHI (AP) — At least 34 passengers were trapped and burned to death and 12 injured early Saturday when an overcrowded passenger train carrying wedding guests caught fire in Madhya Pradesh state in Central India, the United News of India (UNI) reported.

UNI, quoting railway sources, said the fire broke out in two cars near Muzra station, about 800 kilometres southeast of New Delhi. The nearest town is Raipur.

The cause of the early morning fire, fanned by strong winds, was not immediately known. UNI said the fire was noticed at about 10:45 a.m. (1915 GMT) aboard the train which was overcrowded during the marriage season.

A railway spokesman said rescue operations were underway and more bodies might be recovered.

UNI, quoting a passenger, said many people were trapped inside but some managed to jump out of the windows. The passenger said the driver stopped the train when he noticed smoke.

The unidentified passenger was quoted as saying the emergency alarm chains had been removed so the passengers could not alert the driver.

The unaffected cars of the Chakradharapur-Nagpur train were taken to a nearby station for onward journey, UNI said.

Saturday's fire was the third major accident in the past six months on the Indian Railways, which run more than 11,000 trains and carry about 10 million passengers every day on a 61,000-kilometre network.

Beirut airport guard vanishes after staging hijack drama

BEIRUT (AP) — A disgruntled government security guard kept a passenger jet flying back and forth between Lebanon and Cyprus for five hours Saturday. Threatened to blow up his country's presidential palace, then escaped without a trace.

A 65-year-old man was killed and seven persons injured as the hijacker first seized the plane in a demand for promotion and pay raises for himself and fellow employees.

Most of the injuries came as passengers scrambled down emergency chutes from the Middle East Airlines (MEA) jet amid a shootout at the start of the hijack. The man killed was reportedly sucked from the plane as it took off with doors open and the emergency chutes dangling.

The hijacker set various deadlines and sometimes screamed by radio at the airport control tower, threatening first to blow up the plane, then to crash the plane into Lebanon's presidential palace in

the mountains east of Beirut.

"I have enough grenades and explosives to blow up more than the plane," he said. "If it's necessary I will bring it down on the presidential palace."

The hijacker, identified by radio stations as Doraid Hassan, a government guard at the airport, demanded action on long-pending recommendations for promotions, raises and other benefits for low-ranking government workers.

"I have rights as a Lebanese and an employee with you and that's all I'm demanding," he said by radio to his boss, Jamil Naameh, the chief of security at the airport. After the Boeing 707 returned to Beirut after two stops at Larnaca in Cyprus 190 kilometres west of Beirut, airport officials sent two men out to negotiate with Hassan.

But 30 minutes after the plane landed — as the negotiators waited in a car — the pilot and co-pilot emerged to say Hassan had slipped away, apparently to the

village of Shweifat at the airport's edge.

Five or six men who hijacked a Cyprus Airways jet two weeks ago escaped in the same way.

Hassan, a member of the Druze sect, had boarded the Lebanese national airline flight 203 to Paris and London just before it's scheduled take off at 11:30 a.m. (0930). He wore his uniform, with a pistol in a holster at his hip.

As passengers and security officials later told the story, Hassan fired four shots in the cockpit and opened up a briefcase full of grenades to show he meant business. "I've got 24 grenades in here," one official who fled the plane recalled Hassan saying.

Stewardesses immediately opened up doors, lowered emergency chutes and began shouting "evacuate the plane, evacuate the plane."

"There were screams and four gunshots. It was crazy," said passenger Mercille Hamadi, who fled

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Berri calls for increased resistance in south

BEIRUT (R) — Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia leader Nabih Berri called for a general mobilisation against Israeli troops in occupied areas of South Lebanon after they raided Shi'ite villages Saturday.

Declaring a general mobilisation, Mr. Berri told his weekly press conference here: "Residents must lay ambushes and confront with arms enemy forces entering any township."

He said local schools would be closed until further notice and students should report for duty according to a secret plan. He banned youths from leaving areas still under occupation after Israel's withdrawal from the Sidon.

Mr. Berri accused Israel of seeking to oust Muslims from the border area and stir up trouble "to justify the resettlement of Christians in the strip north of the Israeli border." He said Israel had already expelled 400 people to Beirut since Thursday.

He gave 15 days to all collaborators with Israel to leave or "surrender to the appropriate authorities... there will be no settlement after this date," he said.

In Sidon, a man was found shot dead with a placard on his chest signed by the "Lebanese National Resistance."

At least seven alleged collaborators have been killed since Israel withdrew from the area (See page 2).

Meanwhile, Lebanese President Amin Gemayel was quoted Saturday as saying the second stage of Israel's withdrawal from South Lebanon would be more difficult than the first.

"We must be very cautious about this pullout," he told the Arabic daily Al-Sayassah in an interview in Beirut.

A measure of internal agreement and compromise was needed, "or at least a factional truce so that the army can concentrate on its basic task of liberation" the newspaper quoted him as saying.

Peking lambasts Reagan for remarks on Nicaragua

PEKING (R) — China's official news agency Saturday attacked President Reagan for suggesting he would remove the Sandinist government of Nicaragua unless it changed political tack.

"The implication is clear — if the Nicaraguan government does not kowtow to the United States, the U.S. will overthrow it," the New China News Agency (NCNA) said in a commentary from Washington.

If Mr. Reagan did this, it would be like endorsing the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan or Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, the agency said.

Mr. Reagan said on Thursday it was his goal to remove the Sandinists, who are battling U.S.-backed guerrillas, unless the leftist government there changed course and brought in free elections and freedom of the press.

He told a news conference that his goal was to "remove it (the Sandinist government) in the sense of its present status, in which it is a communist, totalitarian

state." NCNA described the remarks as an example of regional domination. "This policy violates the basic norms of international law," it said.

"The government of Nicaragua is a legitimate government recognised by the international community. Until now the United States itself has maintained diplomatic relations with Nicaragua," the commentary said.

"According to international law, no country, no matter how powerful it is, has the right to interfere in another's internal affairs, let alone 'remove' its legitimate government."

"Otherwise the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea are all 'legal'," the official agency added.

It described Mr. Reagan's remarks as ominous and asked how long the U.S. president would stick to what it termed his dangerous path in Central America.

Kuwaiti cabinet resigns

KUWAIT (AP) — The Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, Saturday accepted the resignation of the government and asked the Crown Prince, Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah, and cabinet ministers to continue as a caretaker government until the formation of a new cabinet, an official announcement said.

The Emir was expected to ask Sheikh Saad to form a new government which observers and news editors here suggested should be a powerful one so as to be a match for the newly-elected National Assembly.

One of Kuwait's established conventions is to entrust the Crown Prince with the premiership.

As stipulated by the Gulf country's constitution, the government tendered its resignation in wake of the parliamentary elections Wednesday for the new four-year term of the 50-member assembly.

The elections for the new four-year term of the 50-member parliament took place Thursday the outcome of the elections, in which over half the 40 incumbents who ran were defeated, has been interpreted by diplomatic and political circles as a reflection of voter discontent over the government's economic and social programmes.

In his resignation letter, Sheikh Saad indicated that Kuwait was able over the past four years to

surmount the spillovers of the 53-month-old Iraq-Iraq war and to preserve its democratic system and the rule of law.

"Over the past four years, the world has witnessed many-sided conflicts in which attitudes and interests overlapped and the effects of which extended to us, but we managed to surmount them peacefully, thanks to the almighty and the cooperation between the executive and legislative bodies," Sheikh Saad said.

"Despite the difficult circumstances which prevailed throughout the life of the previous parliament, Kuwait managed to continue as an illuminating centre for freedom, justice and right, and to maintain its security and stability," Sheikh Saad said.

"We have also been able to continue our true democratic drive within the dictates of the rule of law," he added.

Kuwait is the only Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member-state which has an elected parliament. Other GCC countries have consultative assemblies which are appointed by the rulers.

The GCC groups Kuwait with Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Oman.

Newspaper editorials meanwhile have called for the formation of a powerful government that could win the confidence of both the new parliament and the public.

"First of all, the new government should work immediately to bolster confidence in the executive branch of the government which has been eroded by pressure groups and the lack of seriousness on the part of the civil service," the daily Al Qabas said in an editorial.

"What is required in these circumstances is a radical change in the decision-making process, and ministers who take part in laying down public policies to the exclusion of bureaucracy," it added.

The press reports expected consultations for the formation of the new cabinet to take less than a week. Under the constitution, cabinet members are appointed by the Emir and need not be elected members of parliament. Ministers, who are not elected members, however, join the assembly as long as they hold their portfolios.

Sheikh Jaber will inaugurate the new assembly at a session scheduled for March 9.

Morocco organising festival in W. Sahara

RABAT, Morocco (AP) — King Hassan II is organising a spectacular gathering of desert tribes in the disputed Western Sahara early next month in an attempt to demonstrate the population's loyalty to the Moroccan crown.

For the first time since Morocco annexed most of the mineral-rich wilderness in 1975, the main celebration of the national holiday, the annual "Festival of the Throne," is being held on March 2-3 in Al Ayoun, the territory's capital 1,200 kilometres south west of Rabat.

Moroccan officials discount widespread rumours that Libya's Muammar Qadhafi, who signed a controversial "treaty of union" with King Hassan last year, will attend the gathering to give his formal recognition to the Moroccan presence.

"It will be a national occasion, so we have invited neither foreign chiefs of state nor their diplomats," an Information Ministry spokesman said. "But the very fact that there are these rumours about Col. Qadhafi shows how far he has come from the days when he was one of the main suppliers of arms to our enemies."

King Hassan's treaty with Col. Qadhafi is viewed with great misgivings in Washington. Morocco's newly named Foreign Minister, Abdul Latif Filali, was being received at the White House Friday in an effort to persuade President Ronald Reagan that the treaty has helped to mellow the radically anti-Western Libyan leader.

The ceremony, in early March, will mark the 24th anniversary of King Hassan's accession to the throne following the death of his father, King Mohammed V.

Interior Minister Driss Basri told reporters that tens of thousands of the Western Sahara's nomadic tribesmen will gather in Al Ayoun to pay homage to King Hassan in a "second green march" despite threats and protest.

Israelis set up new Lebanon crossing points

By Samir F. Ghattas
Associated Press

ZEFTA, Lebanon (AP) — For Ragheb Mortada, the new Israeli crossing point on the edge of this South Lebanon town has brought booming business. He sells sweets to travellers waiting to pass through the checkpoint.

But the congestion at the crossing has meant days away from home for Ali Hamdan, a baker who lives in the neighbouring village of Nmeiriyeh, which is outside the occupation zone.

The Israeli army — which completed the first stage of a three-stage withdrawal from South Lebanon on Feb. 16 — set up the checkpoint just east of here to try to block commando infiltration into their slightly smaller occupation zone.

The new post has turned the once quiet area into a busy crossroads, with cars and trucks waiting bumper-to-bumper to be allowed in and out of the occupied area.

Hamdan waited in line the other day and complained that while his village was in the liberated zone, he had to go past the checkpoint and 20 metres into the occupation area to reach the only road to the village.

"Nmeiriyeh is liberated and not liberated," he said. Unlike at previous crossing points further north, no special Israeli army passes are required for entry here. But Israeli soldiers close the crossing at will, and witnesses report they shoot over the heads of those who come too near.

The post here, on a main inland road to the market town of Nabatieh, is one of two major checkpoints resulting from the Israeli pullback. The other is on the coastal highway at the Qasmieh Bridge over the Litani River, about 10 kilometres north of Tyre.

The Lebanese army, which moved in to the now liberated areas as the Israelis departed, has posts about four kilometres west of Zefata and three kilometres above the Litani River.

Hamdan, a Shi'ite Muslim in his late 40s, said he spent three nights in his bakery west of Zefata. "I've been trying for three days to cross. Every day I go back and sleep at the bakery because of the traffic," he said as he stood next to his car for a fourth try.

One day, Israeli troops at the crossing conducted body searches of travellers as about 30 cars and trucks lined up on each side of the crossing.

Ragheb Mortada, a 55-year-old Palestinian with a shop on the liberated side, sits all day outside his shop about 50 yards from the crossing and watches the Israelis and the traffic.

"On average, the Israelis let in four cars every half an hour," he said. Israeli troops completely block traffic daily at dusk and reopen it at shortly after dawn, he said.

He said last week the Israelis had only two armed personnel carriers and one jeep at the checkpoint. But two more carriers and two Merkava tanks were seen this week at the position.

The post was beefed up the day the Israeli army pulled back from the port city of Sidon.

Mortada, who used to make about five pounds 40 cents a day selling chocolate bars and soft drinks during the Israeli occupation days, said in four hours one day he made more than 200 pounds (about \$18) from waiting travellers.

For others, the new crossing brought no such good fortune. "It's like a new barrier," complained a Shi'ite Muslim militia official who was dressed in civilian clothes as he waited to cross at Zefata.

The official, who spoke on condition he not be identified, was referring to the Shout Mountain village of Bateh where Israeli troops maintain their tightest crossing to South Lebanon.

At the Qasmieh Bridge north of Tyre, drivers said Israeli troops banned passenger cars from crossing, limiting the traffic to trucks and pedestrians.

Cyprus in crisis over Kyprianou's rejection of parliamentary motion

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Cyprus was plunged into a major political crisis Saturday following the rejection by President Spyros Kyprianou of a parliamentary motion against him for his handling of negotiations with the Turkish Cypriots for the reunification of the war-divided island.

The 35-member house voted 23-12 Friday night approving a strongly worded motion supported by the 11 representatives of the pro-Western right wing Democratic Rally and the 12 representatives of the pro-Moscow Akel Party, in a rare display of unanimity.

The motion accused Mr. Kyprianou of rejecting efforts by the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar for a settlement of the Cyprus problem and the reunification of the island. Cyprus has been split into Greek and Turkish Cypriot sectors since the Turkish invasion in 1974.

It called on Mr. Kyprianou to resign if he continued to reject the will of majority on such an important national issue.

In a lengthy statement Mr. Kyprianou said the "unprecedented" motion "created a crisis in the country." He added that he would study the repercussions carefully and announce his decision through a proclamation to the people next week.

Mr. Kyprianou made it clear he did not intend to resign however, stating that "I do not believe that if I resign I will help in settling the Cyprus problem."

He blamed Turkish intervention for the collapse of last month's summit meeting in New York and rejected all charges made against him in the parliamentary motion.

It called on Mr. Kyprianou to accept as a basis for negotiations the draft preliminary agreement presented by Mr. Perez de Cuellar last month. Rejection of the draft by Mr. Kyprianou resulted in the collapse of a summit meeting with the Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş, who accepted it.

The motion demanded that Mr. Kyprianou, the leader of the minority Centrist Democratic Party with only 9 members in parliament, act on the basis of decisions reached collectively by the leaders of the parties represented in parliament.

Under the presidential system in force in Cyprus Kyprianou is not bound to accept the parliamentary motion.

Mr. Kyprianou won the 1983 presidential election for a five-year term with 57 per cent of the vote following an alliance with the Communist Akel which controls 34 per cent of the electorate.

The Kyprianou-Akel alliance collapsed in December following strong Communist criticism of the president for his handling of the crucial talks with the Turkish Cypriot side on the island's future.

Despite the loss of the Akel support Mr. Kyprianou maintains that he has the majority of the people on his side.

The parliamentary vote challenged him however to prove this by going to the polls.

"If the president continues to claim that his positions represent the views of the majority of the people, then there is no other way out but the immediate proclamation of presidential elections, so that the people may express their sovereign will," the motion said.

Though Mr. Kyprianou is not forced to abide by the parliamentary motion, political observers believe that the parliamentary vote on such a major national issue as the handling of the Cyprus problem is a crippling blow.

"If the president cannot accept the view of the representatives of the majority of Greek Cypriots, he has no option but to resign," declared Nicos Rolandis, a former foreign minister.

The United Nations announced in New York Friday that the Secretary General will meet Mr. Kyprianou in Geneva on March 11 in an effort to revive the Cyprus peace talks between Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Denktaş.

Francois Giulliani, Mr. Perez de Cuellar's spokesman, told a news briefing in New York the final objective was the conclusion "of an agreement leading to a comprehensive solution of the Cyprus problem in line with the secretary general's documentation."

Political observers believe that the Perez de Cuellar-Kyprianou Geneva meeting becomes problematic, following the parliamentary charge that Mr. Kyprianou rejects the secretary general's documentation contrary to the expressed will of the majority.

Sidon gunmen root out collaborators

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Each morning this week a bullet-riddled body or two is found on the streets of Sidon.

By day there are more killings, "executions" by pistol as the victim drives to work or by automatic fire at a pedestrian from a passing car.

In four days there have been eight killings and a daylight abduction. No-one in Sidon is surprised and troops patrolling the streets over chase the killers.

In fact, inhabitants say, Sidon this week is far happier, safer and freer of guns than it has been for months. They speak of a clean-up, not a reign of terror.

For the Israeli army left last week after a bitter 32-month occupation that brought ruin to South Lebanon's once-thriving capital and its 100,000 Christians and Muslims.

There is a scent of freedom in the air, and so far none of the sectarian fighting the Israelis forecast. But the hunt for collaborators has burst into the open — and no-one is going to lift a finger to stop it.

No-one mentions putting suspects on trial. They know local militias will do the job.

"We warned them. Before the Israelis left we told those whose hands were bloody to leave town," said Dr. Nazih Bizri, Sidon's parliamentary deputy whose stream of anti-Israeli protests won him huge prestige during the occupation.

"If they don't leave we shall not be responsible for their existence," Dr. Bizri said shortly after a telephone worker was shot

dead on Tuesday.

"These people were not collaborators. They were paid agents, true agents that Israel picked," Dr. Bizri said. "Go with the Israelis," he said. We do not want to dirty our town any more, but we cannot protect those who caused bloodshed."

About 30 collaborators left, he said. Security sources say about 35 remain, but Dr. Bizri refuses to give a figure. "I am not a policeman or a judge," he says.

Sometimes the hunt is startlingly open, as on Monday when dozens of hysteresis watched as gunmen huddled into the boot of a car a man said to have led a pro-Israeli militia. A press photographer soaked away in broad daylight but the gunmen didn't bother to cover their faces.

Asked who the killers or abductors are, people shrug, smile nervously and profess ignorance, sometimes muttering "the resistance" — militias who fought the Israelis.

Sidon has a reputation for inter-communal tolerance, and people appear shamefaced about the killings. But they see them as inevitable and hope they will not lead to worse things.

Meanwhile, the streets are lively as inhabitants and floods of visitors from Beirut stroll or sit in the sun.

Until last week the city lived in fear amid explosions and gunfire as commandos attacked the Israelis and their allies or jumpy Israelis fired volleys to keep cars and pedestrians at a distance.

People stayed home but no one felt safe. Two weeks before the

Israelis left one of their random volleys killed a Sidon woman in her kitchen, residents say.

Today gunfire is rare and carloads of gunmen are seen only occasionally as local militias generally honour an agreement with civic and religious leaders to stay off the streets.

But there is anxiety that sectarian fighting elsewhere in Lebanon could spread to Sidon, or that killings in the city could escalate into armed clashes.

In seven weeks before the Israelis left there were more than 20 killings of collaborators in Sidon and more than 60 throughout South Lebanon, and the pace is quickening now.

Of eight killings since the Israelis left, residents say six were collaborators. The others died for reasons unknown.

"We do not know how long it will continue or how deep it will go," Dr. Bizri said, declaring his determination to avert sectarian conflict.

On Tuesday, after a Shi'ite collaborator was killed, Sidon got a glimpse of just how quickly violence could escalate.

The mao's relatives drove round shooting and shops closed for the day, fearful of an armed clash although troops detained four of the relatives and Dr. Bizri called for calm.

"Shops closed because people don't like guns. It was like a protest strike," said Samir Rached, a 47-year-old biologist at a seafood cafe smashed by shells during the Israeli invasion.

Hikmat urges U.S. policy change

(Continued from page 1)

He was referring to the endorsement of the agreement Tuesday in Tunis by the PLO Executive Committee and Central Council — the highest policy-making bodies within the organisation.

On the Israeli reaction to the Jordan-PLO move, Mr. Hikmat said: "It is clear the Israelis were surprised and their reaction varied between strong rejection and reservation."

Meanwhile in Cairo, Dutch

Foreign Minister Van der Broek was quoted as expressing his support of the Jordan-PLO agreement and said it represented an important step to achieve peace in the area.

In a statement published in the Egyptian daily Al-Ahram on Saturday, the Dutch foreign minister called on Europe to utilise its connections "in the area to encourage the peace process."

In another development, the leader of the Democratic Front for

the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), Nayef Hawameh, was quoted in Sana'a, North Yemen, as saying he plans to discuss with President Ali Abdullah Saleh the question of an international Middle East conference.

He told the official North Yemen news agency upon his arrival for a few days visit, that a "united PLO" should be represented at any such conference on an equal footing with all other parties involved.

Beirut airport guard stages hijack

(Continued from page 1)

with her 14-month-old daughter Marie.

Army troops outside began firing into the plane's tires to block it from departing, but it headed down the runway with doors open and chutes dangling and took off. Then Hassan began radioing his

threats and demands, at one point setting a deadline of 15 minutes for Naameh, the security chief, to come to the airport tower to negotiate.

"This is a suicide attack," he said. "I don't care and I'm not scared of anyone."

Hassan continually shouted curses as he called for President Amin Gemayel and the Lebanese cabinet to meet his demands. After Naameh showed up at the tower, Hassan instructed officials where to find the list of demands in an envelope inside an airport office.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHz	639, 720, 1413 KHz
MAIN CHANNEL	6:00 Newsday 6:30 On The Floor 6:45 Financial Review 6:55 Reflections 7:00 World News 7:05 24 Hours News Summary 7:10 Good Books 7:15 Letter from America 7:20 Newsday 7:30 Jazz for the Ailing 7:35 World News 7:40 Our Own Correspondent 7:45 Letter from London 7:50 World News 7:55 Reflections 8:00 The Pleasure's Yours 8:05 World News 8:10 British Press Review 8:15 Sports Review 8:20 In Spite of Ourselves 8:25 News Summary 8:30 Short Story 8:35 Classical Record Review 8:40 Religious Service 8:45 World News 8:50 News About Britain 8:55 On Our Own Correspondent 9:00 Baker's Half Dozen 9:05 World News 9:10 World News Summary 9:15 The Sandi Jones Request Show 9:20 Classical Serial: Wives and Daughters 9:25 Radio News 9:30 Concert Hall 9:35 World News 9:40 Commentary 9:45 Time Remembered 9:50 Letter from America 9:55 World News 10:00 Meridian 10:05 Reflections 10:10 Sports Round-up 10:15 Newsday 10:20 Mainstream 10:25 World News Summary 10:30 Classical Record Review 10:35 Bedtime 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Home news

British tour operators predict upsurge in tourists to Jordan this year

AMMAN (J.T.) — Despite the fact that United Kingdom tour operators report a heavy fall in holiday bookings to the main popular beach areas of the Mediterranean — some down by 30 per cent — it looks like Jordan can expect a big upsurge in tourists from Britain.

Compared to a couple of years ago when only two or three specialist operators promoted Jordan, there are now nearly 30 operators including one or two of the largest companies.

Even with a big fall in the value of the sterling pound, Jordan will benefit from the general improvement in the situation in the area and greater efforts by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and

the Ministry of Tourism," says Jim Smith, managing director of Jamin tours — the U.K.'s number one operator in 1984 to Jordan. Mr. Smith has made a special visit to Jordan to secure more space for the rest of the year for Jamin's programme. "Bookings are more than double compared to the same period last year," he claims, "and overall we could easily end up trebling the level of traffic."

According to Mr. Smith, many of the groups are combining a visit to Jordan with a visit to Syria, the West Bank and Jerusalem and Egypt, but a large proportion are attracted to Jordan on a year-round basis to see the touristic sites, East of the Jordan River and spend some time at Aqaba, at the

end of their tour.

There are many factors for this big change in the level of business coming to Jordan, but undoubtedly the visit of Queen Elizabeth, last March, resulted in lots of television and newspaper publicity for Jordan and not only encouraged tourists but also tour operators to enjoy the same warm welcome as the royal visitors. "We are very pleased with the level of repeat business," said Mr. Smith, who is quite adamant "that the main reason for people coming back to Jordan — is the friendliness of the people."

A further factor in this present happy situation is the availability of an excellent hotel at Petra — the Petra Forum Hotel.

Noted specialist on museum planning, design to present lecture tonight

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Giving a lecture at the American Centre this evening, that will be of great interest to the many here in Amman involved with art and artifacts and their display, is Mr. Charles Ryder who was the chief designer of the major permanent exhibition of Islamic art and antiquities at the famous Kuwait National Museum. It was this unique experience that led Mr. Ryder to being a much sought after specialist in his field.

This stop off in Amman is the formal end of a five week tour of the Middle East, sponsored by the United States Information Agency (USIA), during which he has met with various museum and ministry officials in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Kuwait giving advice on the planning and design of new museums, on the upgrading of existing ones as well as commenting on architectural plans and giving specific technical advice. The centrepiece of each stop has been a series of talks on the theory and techniques of museum exhibition and design.

Mr. Ryder, a graduate from the Columbia Graduate School of Architecture and Planning, is an architect by profession but got drawn into the field of exhibition design when he became part of a freelance design team on a project at the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

"This was my first excursion into museum exhibition design and I became fascinated," Mr. Ryder told the Jordan Times. "Since then, that is over ten years ago now, I have thrown the full weight of my career into this field."

During that period, Mr. Ryder worked as both a consultant to and as a staff member of the Metropolitan Museum and it was while he was on the staff that he first became involved in the Middle East.

"In 1981, the Smithsonian Museum in Washington organised a major touring exhibition entitled

"Renaissance of Islam: Art of the Muslims," which consisted of over 600 pieces of Islamic art. When we installed the exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum, we decided to augment the collection with a further 150 pieces drawn from the museum's own collection, and from private lenders. One of the lenders was Sheikh Nasser Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, a Kuwaiti businessman and member of the Royal Family."

"Rare invitation"

Sheikh Nasser attended the exhibition and shortly after he left New York he invited Mr. Ryder to design the installation of his collection at the Kuwait National Museum. As Mr. Ryder writes: "An invitation of this calibre is rare indeed, it was a great honour and I accepted the commission with enthusiasm. Little did I realise how this would expand my world view."

Mr. Ryder first arrived in Kuwait in February 1982 and a year later, after a period of frenetic work which involved "the creation of a serene space suitable for the appreciation of very special works of art" on Kuwait's National Day, February 25, 1983, the museum was opened before an impressive gathering of sheikhs and sheikhas, maharajas and princesses, scholars, art critics and diplomats.

Mr. Ryder's work did not stop there, however. Over the following year he went onto design a 40 per cent expansion to the display bringing the total objects on show to over 1,000. Mr. Ryder now has a small firm specialising in fine art and related exhibition design from which base he has proposed some preliminary plans for projects in Saudi Arabia and Bahrain.

Mr. Ryder is infectious enthusiasm about his work. "I believe that museums have an extremely important role to play in modern life, in that they serve as a kind of cultural centre where people can come together to gain an understanding of their

country's heritage. Although people are often aware of what there is around them, via the communications revolution which has made visual experience so much a part of everyday life, they nevertheless only see reproductions of the object which is essentially a new object. Museums thus provide a rare opportunity to come into contact with the real objects and the important contribution of museum architecture and exhibition design is to exploit that sense of immediacy, that encounter between object and observer," he says.

Sense of history

"In the Kuwait National Museum, one can actually feel the presence of the objects, sense their history and it is really an extraordinary experience to stand in the museum and see a Muslim come in and be drawn to some calligraphy, whether it appears in a manuscript, on stone carvings or on the implements of everyday life, and watch his response. Through the preservation of artifacts, the people of a country have a chance to feel a sense of nationhood, of pride and accomplishment and that really makes my job worthwhile."

Tonight's lecture, which will begin at 7 p.m., will include a review of museum history, an analysis of exhibition planning and design techniques and a brief presentation of the history of American interest in Islamic art. This will be centred around the Madaba collection which belongs to the professor for Arabic and Islamic studies in the Department of Middle Eastern Languages and Culture at Columbia University, Professor Ma'an. This collection is the single largest and most comprehensive private collection of its type in the United States and it includes over 1,000 objects that represent every aspect of Islamic art and which encompasses a wide chronological and geographical expanse ranging from Umayyad Syria to Mughal India.

Furthering friendly ties with Britain

By Raghdah Azhieh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The ties of friendship which bind Jordan and Britain go as far back into history to the date when the state of Jordan was established. In Jordan, words of admiration and respect are often expressed by those who have been in contact directly or indirectly with the people of Britain, one way or the other. Visitors to Jordan and visitors to Britain return home conveying the warmth of the friendship they have experienced during their visits.

All these people, as well as graduates and students of British universities, often feel on their return a need for a tie, a society that would bring them together and give them a chance to share their experiences with others. For all this and much more the Jordanian-British Society has been established under the honorary chairmanship of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Elections

Major-General Amar Khammash was elected president as from Feb. 20, 1985. Gen. Khammash, a highly distinguished retired army officer and a present member of the Jordanian parliament, has had the opportunity during the past 40 years to visit many of the cities and villages in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland and thus has had the privilege of acquiring a real knowledge of the British people.

Representing the British people in the society, is British Ambassador to Jordan Arthur John Coles who was elected vice president. Lieutenant-General Abdul Hadi Al Majali was elected as secretary and Dr. Hashem Al Mugharbi as treasurer. The British Council representative in Jordan David Latta was elected as a



Amar Khammash

member in one of the committees that looked into new Jordanian and British subscriber applications.

The society have already met three times in the houses of its members as it has no residence of its own. Gen. Khammash pointed out that until now the society's means of funding are very limited; its main source being subscriptions from its memberships but hope was expressed that financial assistance from Jordanian establishments would eventually be forthcoming. "I am always optimistic," Gen. Khammash said, "and I hope we will rent our own residence towards the end of this summer."

In Britain a similar society was established few years ago with similar aims. Prince Hassan suggested in the second meeting that the first thing the committee should endeavour to do is to form a delegation and visit Britain in order to establish contacts with them. "The visit might take place in April or May and we have heard that Sir Michael Snow, the Anglo-Jordanian Society's chairman, will be visiting Jordan soon and will be meeting with us," Gen. Khammash said.

Society's main aims

Britain offers a lot in its internationally recognised and highly reputable educational establishments. The society will endeavour to secure means by which Jordanians can go there and benefit from it and once they are there the society will also assist in looking after them.

Mr. Coles has already offered the society, through the British Council in Amman, a vacancy for postgraduate studies in Britain for one year which yielded a good response after it was publicised.

A programme of exchange of visits between the two countries for students will also be arranged. The society also aims to acquaint the British people with the real facts of the Palestinian problem and the Middle East situation.

"Although the society does not deal with political matters, we should be able to give our friends in Britain the real facts of our problems — especially since some are influenced by Israeli and Zionist propaganda," said Mr. Coles. "Most of the people in Britain, that is mainly outside London, don't know much about Jordan, but they soon recognise the country when you mention His Majesty King Hussein to them. He is a very popular figure in Britain and internationally, as a result to his worldwide activities. We won't be surprised if people there think us to be living in tents in the desert," the British ambassador added.

When asked about the activities of the Anglo-Jordanian Society, based in London, Mr. Coles replied that they provide activities such as talks, films and discussions on Jordan which are attended by people in Britain. For example, the British Secretary of State for Defence Michael Heseltine, who has visited Jordan, attended a lunch at the society and gave his impressions of Jordan.

طريقا الى الامم



Minister of Health Kamel Ajlouni (centre) Saturday opens a specialised dental conference on teeth transplants held at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office (Petra photo)

Madaba area receives boost in services

MADABA (Petra) — The Ministry of Education completed three projects within Madaba region at a total cost of JD 631,780 during 1984, according to Madaba District Governor Abdul Haleem Awad.

He told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that those three projects were: a fully-equipped vocational school, a boys high school and a home economics unit at the girls high school in Madaba. He added that the ministry is currently executing a vocational school project for girls in the city.

Mr. Awad said that the Ministry of Education has also made studies and architectural designs for the building of a high school, a preparatory school and two physics laboratories.

Mr. Awad, who was giving a detailed account of the achievements of all government departments within Madaba district, said that the Ministry of Health has built a new nurses hostel within the city's hospital compound at a cost of JD 100,000, a forensic medicine section for the hospital and a morgue in addition to three medical clinics and an X-ray unit at Dibban medical centre.

Mr. Awad said that the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) has supplied 17 villages with water, replaced eight kilometres of old water pipe lines, laid 60 kilometres of new pipe lines and is currently improving the water grid in the district.

As for the Jordan Electricity Authority he said that the company connected nine villages to the national electricity network in 1984 and is working on 16 more villages in 1985.

Supply Ministry to start selling apples on Monday

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Supply will start selling imported apples to public as of Monday and will sell the produce at 25 piastres a kilogramme, a responsible sources at the ministry has said.

The source added that since the importation of apples was restricted to the ministry, it has undertaken the necessary studies and made contacts to ensure that it can import the best quality apples and at lower prices.

The ministry has expressed its interest in preserving the rights of Amman Municipality and other municipalities in collecting the fees due on the wholesalers through which apples will be sold in the central vegetable and fruit markets, the source added.

He added that an 18 kilogramme carton will be sold to wholesalers at JD 3,750, while it will be sold to retailers at JD 3,950.

Expansion projects planned for arable lands in Irbid

AMMAN (Petra) — Arable land in Irbid Governorate will be exploited through horizontal expansion, increasing production capacity and an animal wealth count within the framework of a plan geared to develop the agricultural sector in Irbid Governorate, Director of the Agriculture Department Noor Eddin Al Shoubul has said.

Dr. Shoubul added that a number of agricultural projects have been carried out in the governorate such as developing highlands with

the aim of increasing arable lands allocated for planting fruit trees, and a rain-fed project for developing wheat farming and increasing production, in addition to afforestation projects.

Speaking about the main problems facing the department in implementing its plan, Dr. Shoubul said that land fragmentation and construction expansion at the expense of agricultural areas, together with a lack of agricultural cropping patterns come top of the list of problems.

IDB hosts management course

AMMAN (Petra) — A specialised scientific symposium on the use of quantitative methods and the deployment of the network method in management started here on Saturday at the Industrial Development Bank (IDB) Institute of Management.

The 15-day symposium, attended by officials from different institutions, aims to acquaint participants on planning, control and follow-up in management, to re-

view methods of programming and charting project processes and to highlight control methods of resources, including time management.

Participants will also receive lectures from a number of specialists on subjects pertaining to the role of management, planning, basic principles of network methods and alternative costing and timing.

CAA plans to upgrade aviation college

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) is currently studying the upgrading of the Queen Noor Civil Aviation Technical Training Institute into an aviation college.

The director of the institute, Mr. Abdel Razak Al Wishah, said that negotiations are taking place between Jordan and the Arab Civil Aviation Council (ACAC) for the transformation of the institute into an Arab air academy.

The Queen Noor institute was established in 1973 in cooperation with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) to serve as a regional aviation training establishment.

The institute trains air traffic controllers, communication and information specialists, radio and

electronic technicians, computer technicians and programmers and other related aviation specialists.

Other courses include instructional techniques, management, radar technology and English for special purposes. The language of instruction is English. Training curricula and syllabi are based on (ICAO) international standards which are implemented worldwide to ensure uniformity in aviation services.

Theory, simulation courses

Training is composed of theory, simulation and laboratory exercises. Simulators and laboratories resemble to a great extent equipment and procedures employed in the field of aviation.

Students selected for study at the institute go through a series of tests and interviews to ensure their

suitability for jobs which demand accuracy and efficiency. The instructors at the institute number around twenty and they are all Jordanians trained locally and abroad.

The institute supervises all civil aviation training needs. In 1982, and in preparation for the opening of the Queen Alia International Airport, the institute trained customs, police and civil defence personnel in English and general aviation subjects.

The charter of the institute gives it certain rights within the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA). The charter appointed a board of trustees for the institute chaired by the director general of Civil Aviation Authority with representatives from the Ministry of Education, the Meteorological Department and the Royal Jordanian Airforce.

Health minister opens dental seminar

Ajlouni calls for more cooperation in health services

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — "More cooperation is needed between the Ministry of Health and the other sectors in Jordan to ensure improved health services", Minister of Health Kamel Ajlouni said Sunday.

Dr. Ajlouni, who was addressing participants of a seminar on "Dental Transplants", organised by the Yarmouk University Liaison Office, also said that the organisation of such a scientific seminar is proof of the serious scientific method incorporated by Yarmouk University. Such an attempt, the minister added, is an innovative attempt to upgrade the dental transplantation services offered to the Jordanian public, adding that such a seminar allows doctors to gain more knowledge on up to date technology and techniques in matters related to dental transplantation.

Acting president for Yarmouk University, Dr. Marwan Kamal, said that Yarmouk University has always endorsed scientific programmes which aim at offering

help to all sectors of society, especially the vocational sectors. He added that dental transplantation is a new science computed to other dental sciences, and that some of the developed countries have given due attention to this subject where dental transplants have become a daily clinical practice.

Dr. Kamal stressed that new technologies in dental transplantation have enabled surgeons to control many problems of dental decay and disease, which has resulted in dental services given to dental patients.

Dr. Thattoun, from St. Joseph University, will also be lecturing on new scientific techniques and achievements in the field of dental transplantation.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Khatib returns from mineral conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Higham Al Khatib has returned to Amman after attending the fifth conference on mineral wealth in the Arab World. The conference was convened in the Sudanese capital of Khartoum last week.

Team leaves for talks on Arab women

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian delegation has left for Cairo to take part in the first international conference on the political and economic variables affecting Arab women, scheduled to open Monday. The Jordanian delegation to the four-day conference led by advocate Asma Khader. The committee was formed during a meeting of the Arab Lawyers Union held recently in Tunisia.

More electricity generated in 1984

AMMAN (Petra) — The total electricity generated in Jordan during 1984 amounted to 2,265,472,882 kilowatts, an 18 per cent increase over the 1983 figure of 1,918,236,125 kilowatts, according to a Jordan Electricity Authority source.

Karak water network gets a revamp

KARAK (Petra) — Seventy per cent of the Karak water network of pipes has been renewed, according to Tawfiq Al Habashneh, the project's manager. He said that all main water pipes of four, three and two inch diameters were replaced and work is in progress for the replacement of the ten-inch diameter main pipe. He also said that water pipe connections to houses will be completed by the end of March. Mr. Habashneh said that the project, which will cost JD 690,000, includes two reservoirs of 8,500 cubic metres capacity and a pumping station.

JMA to honour pioneer doctors

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Medical Association has decided to honour 101 pioneer doctors who have rendered distinguished services in the medical field during their long period of service. These doctors will be honoured during the fourth Jordanian Medical Conference, scheduled to be held on March 6.

CONDOLENCES

The staff at the Jordan Times extend their heartfelt condolences to their colleague P.V. Vivanand on the passing away of his mother and express their shared sorrow on this sad occasion.

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Sunday's Economic Pulse

Ministry of Tourism can play coordinating role

By Fahed Fanek

JUST LIKE education, freedom, employment and medical care, tourism is becoming a basic human right, essential to the quality of life.

At the outset, let me throw out some facts and figures which can put Jordan's tourism sector in perspective.

Arrivals to Jordan in 1984 are estimated to have topped 1.6 million or 64 per cent of the population. 1.3 million of the arrivals were Arabs, and 275 thousand were foreigners.

During their stay in Jordan, those arrivals are estimated to have spent around JD 180 million in foreign exchange, an amount barely reached by the proceeds of national exports of commodities.

Value added, generated by

this expenditure is conservatively estimated to make five per cent of the gross domestic product, before accounting for the multiplier, which is known to be high in the tourism sector.

Jordanians who travelled abroad in 1984 reached some 700 thousand or 28 per cent of the population, one of the highest in the world.

The Central Bank of Jordan estimates the expenditure of Jordanians abroad (excluding expatriates) to be around JD 132 million, equal to nine per cent of GDP which is also one of the highest rates.

The above suggests that the importance of the tourism business to Jordan, measured by

the size of total receipts and disbursements is around JD 310 million or one fifth of our GDP.

Jordan's earnings in foreign exchange generated by tourism are not surpassed except by expatriates' remittances and external aid to the Treasury.

Internationally, we find that tourism is the world's third largest industry after oil production and armament sales. World-wide expenditures on tourism-related activities exceed \$200 billion. Jordan's share of this huge business is only 0.2 per cent, while its potential can double this share four fold.

The real importance of tourism is not yet sufficiently rea-

lised and appreciated by our decision-makers and planners.

Economic and social development plans did not allocate substantial investments to tourism per se. The three per cent allocated to this vital sector were mostly left to the initiative of the private sector. However, the state did invest indirectly huge amounts to develop tourism capabilities. Such amounts are not classified in the plan or the budget as tourism investments, perhaps because they serve other purposes as well.

Reorganisation of Aqaba for instance cost millions and is still going ahead. In a way, this is a tourism investment. Similarly, the expensive aircraft

acquired by Alia, the costly modern road network, the utilities of electricity, water, communications and other infra-structure are all meant to serve the Jordanian society, but they created a tourism capacity which should be utilised.

In my judgement, income from tourism can be doubled every five years, to become a major contributor in the balance of payments, especially when it is — unlike oil — a self renewable source.

Partners in Jordanian tourism are Alia, the national carrier, and all 25 airlines operating to Amman. 199 tour operators and travel agents, 88 classified hotels, 210 classified restaurants, 73 souvenir shops,

48 rent-a-car offices, Jordan Tourist Transport Co. JETT.

The activities of those partners could be coordinated only through a dynamic role to be played by the Ministry of Tourism, which can plan and lead from a national point of view.

Tourists come into contact also with airport authorities, customs, public security, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Public Health, banks and money changers etc. The Ministry of Tourism should be charged with responsibility of coordinating these contacts to the satisfaction of all legal and security requirements but without jeopardising tourists' flow to the country.

Give and take

ISRAELI PRIME Minister Shimon Peres seems to have learned from the negativism of his predecessor, Menachem Begin, that turning down peace overtures almost as fast as they are made is not a very satisfactory means of moving towards the peace that Israel has always claimed it seeks.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Peres is now dabbling with the idea of an international peace conference on the Middle East under United Nations auspices, while Israel has always rejected this idea out of hand in the past.

Mr. Peres' refreshingly open mind, however, is not yet matched by balance in the substance of what he talks about. He said a few days ago that Israel might reconsider an international peace conference under U.N. auspices if the Soviet Union renewed diplomatic ties with Israel, and China changed its attitude to Israel. How interesting that he said this just a few days after he returned from meeting the Pope in Rome, while Israel and the Vatican do not have diplomatic ties. The conclusion that one draws from Mr. Peres' travels last week is that formal, diplomatic relations are not a prerequisite for negotiations, meetings or informal dialogue.

In other words, Israel's objections to the international peace conference could be modified — at a political price. From the other side, the Arab states and the PLO should look closely at Israel's diplomatic and political manoeuvring these days, to identify what that price is, whether the Arabs are willing to pay it, and — most importantly — what is the price that we are asking Israel and the United States to pay in turn for compromises in our position?

The reality of political battle requires a good deal of give and take on all sides, and we should be prepared to give and to take in the coming months and years, if we are to make progress towards peace.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Accord irritates Israel

ISRAELI LEADERS could not hide their concern over the Jordan-PLO accord on joint action for reactivating efforts to solve the Palestine problem. What irked the Israeli leaders was the role which Jordan embarked on at the international level to explain the agreement and to win support for it. The Israelis were upset and issued statements condemning the accord and Prime Minister Shimon Peres launched a counter offensive by calling on Jordan to direct negotiations with Israel without prior conditions. He also asked that Jordan send a delegation to Israel that would not include any PLO member.

Peres realises that the new call to Jordan cannot be accepted, nor can it serve as an alternative to an international conference which has won world wide support. His statements were only an attempt to throw back the ball into the Jordanian court, and a desperate move to foil all efforts designed to reactivate initiatives for solving the Palestine problem and establishing peace. Peres realises that the Jordan-PLO accord will not be affected by Israel's opposition and that the Jordanians and the Palestinians cannot abandon the idea of an international conference.

Above all, Peres realises that Jordan will never take unilateral moves on its own to end the conflict with Israel. Peres' statements can best be described as a waste of time and effort to a bid to disrupt international efforts for the achievement of peace.

Al Dustour: The same old pro-Israel Reagan

IN HIS second press conference since assuming the presidency of the United States for a second term, President Reagan chose to reiterate Washington's old policies towards the Middle East conflict. He rejected the idea of an international conference to solve the Palestine question despite the fact that this idea has won world-wide support; and called on the Arabs instead to conduct direct negotiations with Israel, though he knows that the Zionist state continues to occupy Arab land in violation of all principles and international laws.

By devoting his policies towards supporting Israel's stand, the president is thus encouraging it to hold on to the occupied Arab territories and pursue aggressive and expansionist plans in the region. These policies have deepened the gap, complicated the Middle East problem and made peace unattainable during his first term.

By choosing to adopt the same policies in his second term in office, the president is trying to kill all efforts initiated by Jordan and other world countries to end the Arab-Israeli conflict and bring about peace to the Middle East.

Sawt Al Shaab: Accord should be supported

FOLLOWING YEARS of mystery and confusion in the endeavours for reaching a just settlement for the Palestine problem, the Jordanians and Palestinians were able at last to come up with a joint accord that would lead to reactivating efforts to solve the problem. The new accord should be regarded as a constructive step in the inter-Arab action, and a first stage towards re-building Arab solidarity and a unified Arab stand. In fact, the new accord is a sincere attempt by the Jordanians and the Palestinians to transcend the current pitiable situation prevailing in the Arab World, and to form a basis with which the Arabs can confront Israeli colonialist, expansionist plans.

Since it is meant to serve all Arabs, and as it stems from international and Arab summit resolutions, this accord ought to be backed by all Arab countries. Those casting doubts on the accord should realise that the only alternative for it is disagreement and further divisions among Arab countries. This Jordan-PLO agreement is designed to help the Arabs build a unified stand and liberate the occupied territories. Therefore, it must be supported unanimously by the Arabs who are really concerned to regain Palestinian rights and establish peace.

Superpower talks seen as welcome revival of dialogue

By Sidney Weiland

Reuter

LONDON — U.S.-Soviet talks on the Middle East stirred unusual interest on both sides of the East-West divide this week, although no results were apparent.

The attention given the middle-level meeting in Vienna had little to do with the subject matter. It was much more that the superpowers were talking again about issues other than nuclear war and arms control.

It was the first time American and Soviet experts had sat down to compare notes on a complex of regional problems since the Soviet entry into Afghanistan five years ago ended an embryonic dialogue about the world's trouble spots.

The Vienna meeting, which ended on Wednesday, was arranged even before U.S.-Soviet arms talks are reopened. The arms

negotiations begin in Geneva on March 12 after a 15-month break.

"In some ways, the reopening of a dialogue on issues like the Middle East is as welcome as the arms talks in terms of the broad world picture," a senior Western diplomat said.

East European officials were equally enthusiastic that Washington and Moscow seemed to be on speaking terms again on a front which stretches beyond disarmament — "a good thing, and about time too," one official noted.

The 10 hours of talks in the Austrian capital were welcomed by U.S. and Soviet allies alike because it is now conventional wisdom on both sides that arms control alone is not enough to carry the whole burden of East-West relations.

West European government, backed in varying degrees by U.S. policymakers, argue that the West should engage the Soviet Union in dialogue on as many issues as possible so that arms reductions lock into a range of broader understandings.

The NATO alliance, in a policy declaration last year, called for "dialogue, cooperation and contacts at all levels on the full range of questions between East and West".

Since then, Western foreign ministers have criss-crossed Eastern Europe on a series of goodwill visits which some officials say may have helped persuade Moscow to return to the arms talks it broke off in late 1983.

In mid-April, Sir Geoffrey Howe will notch up a record as the first British foreign secretary to visit all seven Warsaw Pact coun-

tries. Germany's Hans-Dietrich Genscher is another foreign minister who has travelled widely in the East.

Britain, France and West Germany have also had private talks with Moscow on regional issues, and last November, U.S. and Soviet officials met to discuss nuclear non-proliferation.

Both sides in Vienna were tight-lipped about the talks, and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, the top U.S. Middle East expert, conceded only that the two days were "interesting".

Washington insisted there were no negotiations, only an "exchange of views", but said the meeting was "useful in clarifying each side's policies and positions".

Western officials monitoring the Middle East said it was unlikely any deals were struck. Nev-

ertheless, it was valuable for the superpowers to meet on such issues, to avoid misperception and miscalculation, they said.

"Talks like these shouldn't be touched off by a sudden crisis. It should become routine for people dealing with the same subject to meet and talk," a NATO specialist said.

The Vienna meeting also touched on Lebanon and the Iran-Iraq war. U.S. officials said Soviet delegates refused to discuss Afghanistan, although they listened to U.S. views.

While no follow-up session has been announced, Western officials expect similar encounters on a variety of issues.

Backstage contacts on regional problems were commonplace during the heyday of East-West détente in the 1970s, and were keenly promoted by then U.S. Secretary

of State Henry Kissinger, who flattered Moscow by acknowledging its global role.

At that time, some European countries, especially France, voiced suspicions over what they saw as an emerging U.S.-Soviet foreign policy "concordance". Israel reacted to the Vienna meeting with equal nervousness, despite U.S. assurances.

In agreeing to go to Vienna, Moscow accepted a proposal by President Reagan last September, that senior officials should meet periodically for in-depth exchanges on regional questions.

Moscow's reaction, however, has been cautious and pinned more on the arms talks. But Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko has said an arms accord would help boost overall relations, noting that "both sides (have) extensive international interests".



Violence fills the C. American scene

Peace talks all over the Central American region have been suspended or allowed to drift, reports Robert Graham, and the prospects for peace are no brighter now than they were years ago.

LONDON — The noise of war has once again supplanted talk of peace in Central America. Within the past few weeks every single negotiating process to establish peace in the region has either been stalled, suspended or come close to collapse.

The U.S. has suspended indefinitely the series of secret high-level meetings it had been holding in Mexico with the Sandinista government of Nicaragua aimed at normalising relations.

Meanwhile, the Sandinistas and the rebel Miskito Indian group, Misurasata, have broken off what looked like highly promising discussions on reconciliation.

In El Salvador the peace process begun by President Jose Napoleon Duarte last year has run into the ground. A third round of talks between the government and the Left-wing guerrilla umbrella organisation, FDR/FMLN, was meant to take place last month, but has been postponed indefinitely.

At a broader level, the initiative by the Contadora group of countries — Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela — to establish a peace treaty for the region has become badly stalled.

Little initiative is expected in any of these negotiations until three factors are clarified:

— The outcome of the elections to the Salvadorean National Assembly, due to be held on March 31.

— The outcome of efforts by the Salvadorean military to gain the upper hand against the guerrillas following the delivery by the U.S. of new fire power and helicopter mobility.

— The results of the Reagan administration's campaign to have Congress endorse new funds for the anti-Sandinista rebels and the resolution of new aid demands by El Salvador, unlikely before mid-March.

This means that substantive progress on a resumption of any of these negotiations cannot realistically begin before April and perhaps later.

Suspension of the U.S.,

Nicaraguan talks is at first sight a curious move by the Reagan administration. There have been eight known meetings in Mexico since the talks were initiated last year.

Both Nicaraguan and American diplomats have indicated the talks served a valuable purpose in keeping dialogue open. Both sides could air their respective points of view in depth, out of the public view.

No specific incident has occurred to recent weeks that could serve as an excuse to call off the talks; and Mr. Daniel Ortega in his inaugural speech as Nicaragua's President made a point of referring to these bilateral contacts as a means of lessening tension.

One senior diplomat within the Contadora group said the most charitable explanation for the suspension was the pending changes in U.S. diplomatic personnel dealing with Central America. U.S. press leaks, confirmed as accurate by State Department insiders, suggest President Ronald Reagan will change most of the Central American ambassadors, including Mr. Harry Schlimm, his special representative for the area responsible for the secret talks with Nicaragua.

Another view is that President Reagan is anxious to let the Sandinistas know of his continuing opposition to their regime, even though an elected president has been installed and Nicaragua's constituent assembly has begun to function.

On this analysis, the U.S. administration has no interest in taking the diplomatic initiative any further until it sees how the renewed request for funds for the right-wing Contras trying to overthrow the Sandinistas fares in Congress.

The request for \$14 million in covert assistance is expected to begin its complex path through both houses by the end of February.

Democrats believe it will be difficult for the administration to push this request through, but do not underestimate President Reagan's powers of persuasion. Ear-

lier this month the president fired the first salvo, charging Nicaragua with planning to bring terrorism to the West in a link-up with Iran.

Mr. Reagan and his supporters have made no secret of their support for the Contras, who operate from Honduras and Costa Rica. The maverick former Sandinista leader turned rebel, Mr. Eden Pastora, was recently summoned from Costa Rica for talks in Washington.

The breakdown in talks between the Sandinistas and the Miskito guerrilla group headed by Mr. Brooklyn Rivera has been publicly blamed on the Nicaraguan authorities' refusal to halt their military operations along the Atlantic coast. But the Sandinista government insists that their position had not changed after the previous round of talks in December. They believe that the U.S. administration became concerned that reconciliation with Misurasata, the largest Indian rebel group, would seriously divide the armed opposition.

Meanwhile Mr. Arturo Cruz, the former Sandinista ambassador to the U.S. has thrown his support behind the Contras. Throughout last year Mr. Cruz sought to mobilise an opposition coalition to fight the elections in Nicaragua. Though he finally refused to take part in the elections, he was careful not to identify openly with the Contras, mostly formed from backers of the former Somoza dictatorship.

The talks in El Salvador between Mr. Duarte's government and the left-wing guerrillas have run into difficulties because of objections from hardline officers in the Salvadorean army. They are afraid that Mr. Duarte will make too many concessions to end the bloody civil war.

The military is understood to feel more confident of gaining the initiative in the fighting now that it has taken delivery of more U.S. helicopters and C-47 aircraft equipped as gunships. Both the CIA and the Pentagon are reported to be of the same view.

This, therefore, severely limits Mr. Duarte's room for manoeuvre. His original proposal last year for peace talks with the rebels

was made with little prior consultation with the U.S., even though American economic and military aid is totally underpinning his government.

The guerrillas themselves are wary of taking the talks any further until they know the outcome of the National Assembly elections in March. They fear that the right-wing parties, headed by the Arena Party of Major Roberto d'Aubuisson, might strengthen their hold in the 60-seat assembly. Arena and the right-wing parties, closely linked to the armed forces, are opposed to negotiations with the guerrillas.

A hostile assembly would seriously weaken the validity of any government agreement with the guerrillas. A taste of the impending power struggle between Mr. Duarte and the right-wing and its army supporters has been provided by the upsurge in political assassinations. At least 20 public figures have been murdered this month, mostly by right-wing death squads.

These tensions have been reflected in the Contadora peace process. The group, formed exactly two years ago, has rewritten a regional draft treaty more than once.

Last autumn when Nicaragua had accepted binding terms that included limits on force levels and the elimination of foreign advisers the U.S.'s allies in the region raised hitherto unknown reservations.

Furthermore, Costa Rica last month seized on an incident involving the shooting of a Nicaraguan who sought exile in its embassy in Managua as an excuse to boycott discussions of a new text with the Contadora countries. In Nicaragua the delays in the Contadora process are seen as evidence of continued U.S. unwillingness to be hamstrung by any regional treaty.

The result of these events is that prospects for peace, either through the regional approach of Contadora or through the gradual progress of internal reconciliation, seem as distant now as they did when President Reagan first took office — Financial Times news feature.

Westmoreland leaves battlefield to avoid defeat by CBS

By Arthur Spiegelman

Reuter

NEW YORK — General William Westmoreland left the field of his last Vietnam battle when he realised he was fighting a fruitless war, legal experts said of his withdrawal from a libel suit against CBS Television earlier this week.

The former U.S. military commander in Vietnam proclaimed victory on Monday when he dropped his \$120-million suit a week before the four-month case was to have gone to the jury.

But many experts said he surrendered after having damaged his reputation and renewed bitter national criticism of how the United States conducted the Vietnam War.

He had claimed that the 1982 CBS documentary "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception" libelled him by saying he had deliberately underestimated the strength of forces opposing the United States in Vietnam in the late 1960s.

"I can't imagine any other interpretation of what happened than that General Westmoreland simply abandoned his case," said lawyer Floyd Abrams, one of the country's leading experts on freedom of the press cases.

Many experts saw the outcome as a victory for CBS and the U.S. press but said it was an expensive one that might inhibit news organisations from pursuing controversial stories. It is estimated that CBS spent \$10 million on its defence.

Equally, the experts said, public figures might in future think twice before starting libel actions after Gen. Westmoreland's withdrawal and the failure of Israeli General Ariel Sharon in a recent suit to prove that Time Magazine deliberately published falsehoods about him.

Henry Kaufman of the libel

Defence Resource Centre in New York said the Sharon case turned "on the technicality of whether 'Time's report, which the jury found defamatory and false, was published maliciously to make it libellous."

But to the Westmoreland case "the major defence of the issue was truth and that is not a technicality," Mr. Kaufman said.

The U.S. general retreated as CBS was proving the truth of its report. The decision to end the case came after devastating testimony supporting CBS's claim in the documentary.

"Westmoreland saw it is better to leave the battlefield than to continue to wage a fruitless war," Mr. Abrams said.

Writer Bob Brewin, who is working on a book about the case, said he understood why Gen. Westmoreland gave up the suit.

"He's a general. He was trained as a military technician and a good technician knows when to retreat from the field of battle. To be fair to him, the trial did what he wanted it to do — it told his side of the story as well as the other side," Mr. Brewin said.

Most of the jurors who were to have received the case said they would have been inclined to rule in CBS's favour although reaching a verdict could have taken weeks and the final outcome would have depended a lot on the judge's summing up.

"CBS's witnesses were quite believable and they presented a convincing case," said one juror, Linda Pasquale, a 26-year-old dental lab technician.

But another juror, Michael Susman, said he leaned towards Gen. Westmoreland. "CBS screamed its opinions and did not let its opponents have a full say," he said of the documentary.

For historians, the trial has been an unexpected boon, yielding much new information on what went wrong in Vietnam.

LETTERS

Arabs should join hands

To the Editor:

NOW THAT, at last, Israel has thought it wise to withdraw its fatigued and worn-out troops from Lebanon, it is time for us to be sensible, intelligent and foresighted enough to seek a change. It is time for us, Arabs, to get together and overcome differences that may arise from religion, belief or position.

It is time to forget all small misunderstandings and stand up together strong, united and great against any power that threatens our security well-being. It is time for us to remember the brotherhood that exists between us, awaken the love that we feel for each other and fight whatever forces that tend to weaken us.

Let's forget how we've been hurting each other and realise how others have been taking advantage of it, hurting us more.

Let us stand with our heads high, with our wills strong and with our hands joined.

Aida Abu-Jaber
University of Jordan.

Israel manipulates tourism to promote Gaza settlement plan

Julian Smith analyses the political intent behind Israeli tourist development of the Gaza Strip.

ISRAEL has big plans for the Gaza Strip. The sandy palm-tree beaches are the 'Havira of Israel', proclaims a booklet issued last year to entice potential Jewish immigrants to the southern part of the strip around Katif.

Nearby, Israeli settlements are already working together to create a tourist base, with hotels, a horse-riding centre, and other sporting facilities. Part of the beach has been fenced off and palm screens create secluded areas for single-sex bathing by religious Jews. A jerry-built road to Palestinians, is said to be the first step towards a planned fishing village.

The strip has been occupied by the Israelis since the 1967 war but it was not until 1972 that a settlement was established at Netzarim. Initially it posed no threat to local Arabs; now things are changing. A grid of roads is under construction, and Netzarim is swelling up surrounding land bit by bit. Eight more settlements have been planned in the Katif area and two

more are under way.

And it is not only cultivated land that the settlers have their eyes on. On the northern edge of Gaza town is Beach refugee camp, home to 30,000 Palestinians. The Jerusalem Post remarked recently that the plots of land there "will one day, perhaps, be worth a lot of money... With planning, initiative, and money they could become a beautiful resort."

A planned fishing village next to the camp, Mattityahu Drobless, co-head of the World Zionist Organisation settlement department, has admitted, is "really more a political settlement."

In fact, all the settlements are political. They may have their economic bases in horticulture, agriculture and tourism, but they have not been conceived simply to boost Israel's poor economic performance. The cost — \$2,000 to prepare one dunum of land for settlement — is prohibitive, but the political idea remains. Gaza's Arab identity is to be eroded as

the strip is absorbed into Israel. An autonomous Palestinian state is the last thing Israel intends to see here.

The vast majority of Palestinian Arabs living in the Gaza strip are refugees from the other side of the "Green Line," the internationally recognised border between the strip and Israel. Many of them own agricultural land but the system of landholding is so complex that it is often impossible to prove ownership in a way that the Israelis will recognise. And even when ownership is acknowledged, compensation is not always adequate.

Sofian is a Palestinian refugee whose family was forced to leave their home in Beersheva during the war of 1948. He had spent all his 27 years in a small house built on the 54 dunums of land which his family bought in the early 1950s just south of Gaza town. Sometimes he gets work in Israel as a smith; for the rest of the time his family of 11 depends solely on the income from their land.

A few weeks ago they were started to find work under way on a new road heading straight for their house. It leads from the Israeli settlement of Netzarim and is evidently designed to make a second link with the strip's main north-south highway. The bulldozer driver stopped only metres from the house and refused to continue even when an armed Israeli threatened both him and members of Sofian's family. Now a pile of wood, a flimsy barrier, lies between his house and the roadworks.

The family has been offered 200 square metres of housing in Gaza town in compensation, but how can 11 people live off a small plot of urban housing?

The shaky state of the Israeli economy has ensured that development is carried out only in fits and starts. Hence land is taken piecemeal and landowners have never banded together against a common threat. Nor is there a tradition, as there is in the occupied West Bank, of independent organisations combating the authorities.

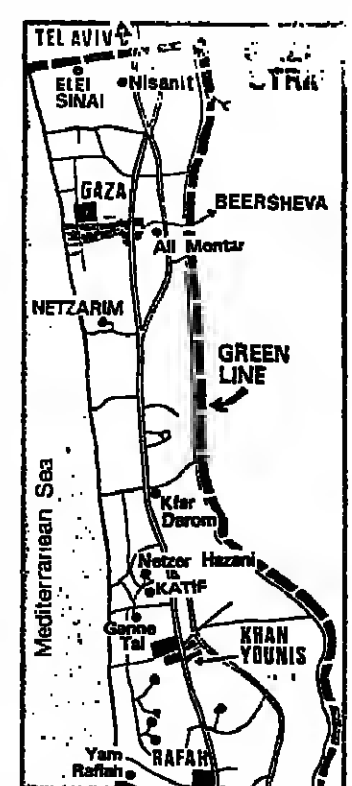
Gush Katif was originally explicitly conceived as a barrier cutting the strip off from the Sinai; now the settlements there are keeping apart the population centres of Khan Younis and Rafah, which would be likely foci of resistance. A new east-west access road to the settlements cuts between them. At the same time, Gaza town is being ringed. Ali Montar, on the highest point east of the town, dominates the highway leading eastwards to Beersheva, as well as an alternative north-south route. It was started three years ago as a military post — a common beginning for ultimately civilian settlements — and it still is one. But last summer its caravans were replaced by permanent buildings, and electricity and water supplies have been laid on. Ali Montar is there to stay.

More ominous still, the Hebrew language paper Davar reported in the summer that settlers had been touring Gaza town itself with the intention of building a Jewish residential area in the heart of the city.

Both the northern and the southern groups of settlements are conceived as parts of larger groups

straddling the border between the strip and Israel. The Elai Sinai settlement in the north backs on to Netiv Ha-asara on the other side of the Green Line. (Both, incidentally, are populated by former settlers of Yamit in the Sinai, which was handed back to Egypt amid strong resistance as a result of the Camp David agreements.) Local farmers point out markers put up by the Israelis about five kilometres south of the border, where, they believe, a road is to be built cutting off the top of the strip which they will have completely cleared of its Arab inhabitants.

In the south, similarly, the border is being smudged. The Katif group is described as part of the large-scale "Southern Project" which includes the settlement of the western Negev on the other side of the "Green Line" — again, largely with settlers from the Sinai. The Katif group is also supposed to provide the starting point for the projected Mediterranean-Dead Sea canal. It is hardly conceivable that Israel would hand such an asset (if ever built) over to any foreign state.



"They have already driven us from our home in Beersheva," says Sofian. "There is nowhere left for us to go now but the sea." — The Guardian.

Burkina Faso: More than a change of name?

By Elizabeth Trappell

BOALA, Burkina Faso — The last 60 miles of the road to Boala is a dirt track, impassable during the June-September rainy season. The sun-hardened, reddish-brown soil of the Mossi Plateau stretches out to a flat horizon. Fenced-off pastures and grazing livestock have virtually deforested this sub-Saharan countryside.

In this stark scene, an old baobab tree stands out like a giant on the landscape, its dark, pendulous fruit hanging from nearly bare branches. The people of this country, the Burkinabe, have found some 30 uses for the baobab, including forage for cattle and goats, stinging and medicine produced from the bark, and food from the fruit. The leaves are ground into a viscous sauce to be poured over the national dish called "to", a porridge made of millet and sorghum.

In equatorial heat

Moreover, in a country so close to the equator that the seasonal variation in the length of a day is only 20 minutes, where midday temperatures average 100 degrees, all trees are valued simply for their shade.

The deep black shade of a spr-

eadling mango tree in a family's courtyard is a great luxury. An old Neere or Kaya tree is the scene of village meetings and a resting place for old people and children. One who looks higher into the branches is likely to see baboons and vultures.

Until Aug. 4, 1984, Burkina Faso was known as Upper Volta. The French named their landlocked African colony for the three branches of the Volta River that flow out of its heights, through neighbours to the south, and into the Gulf of Guinea. The Volatians gained their independence in 1960.

The national name change marked the first anniversary of the coup d'etat that brought Capt. Thomas Sankara's military government to power. The old name represented the colonial past, which Capt. Sankara is determined to eradicate. Burkina Faso, roughly translated, means "land of uncorrupted men." The citizens no longer call themselves Volatians, but Burkinabe.

Burkina Faso is one of the poorest countries in the world, and its people face immense challenges: how to increase agricultural yields, provide pure water and basic health care, fight desertification, and build roads where none exist. In spite of a massive influx of for-

eign aid, the Burkinabe are finding it very difficult to translate expertise and costly programmes into substantive change.

Too often, newly built hospitals stand unopened and unused for lack of personnel and medicines. The rural population (90 per cent of the 7 million total) continue to work their fields with a "daba," the traditional handmade farming implement.

Stubborn realities

In short, like countries elsewhere in the "Third World," Burkina Faso has found that it is easier to change its government and its name than to change the realities of poverty and environment.

Boala, population about 400, is 120 miles from the capital city of Ouagadougou. Only the 60 miles nearest the capital are paved. Visitors who make the arduous journey believe at first that the road is deserted. After a while they realise that they are never far from a cluster of mud huts with thatched roofs.

On both sides of the road, the terrain is crisscrossed with narrow footpaths. Groups of women with babies on their backs and heads in clay pots of water on their heads return from distant wells. If a bicycle or motorbike passes, it is most

likely ridden by a man, and generally a flapping chicken or bleating goat is tied behind him. Young boys commonly tend the herds, while girls transport firewood, water, or baskets of grain on their heads. Only an old man or a chief is ever seen on horseback.

The rare foreign visitors to Boala are usually greeted by a crowd. Villagers bring buckets of water so that travellers can wash the dust of the journey from their faces and hands. From the only refrigerator in the village are brought extremely cold bottles of cola, orange soda, or soda water.

The villagers of Boala are especially proud of their clinic. Sparsely furnished, it has a small dispensary where a young girl with an elementary knowledge of first aid treats patients with complaints ranging from infected cuts to serious illnesses. But vaccines are scarce and rarely available to people in isolated villages like Boala.

The Boala clinic's bare delivery room is recognisable only by its delivery table. A midwife is available, but she lacks the knowledge or resources to deal with complications. Across the hall is a small recovery room where a new mother can rest and regain her strength before returning to her own village. Just outside the delivery room is a cooking area where families can prepare food for the patient who stays longer than a few hours. Visiting husbands can sleep in a mud hut next door.

The clinic has a simple water filter that is merely one clay pot atop another. The top pot, partly filled with stones, has small holes in the bottom. When well water is poured into the top container, it passes through the stones, which filter out some impurities. The system is primitive, but it indicates the villagers' awareness of the connection between pure water and health, especially for people who are ill or weak.

At times of rejoicing or in honour of special visitors, some 40 women and children gather under a large tree and form a circle. For an hour of high-spirited celebration, they dance to the rhythm of clapping hands, stamping feet, and singing. One woman after another enters the circle, each one trying to outdance the other as the crowd voices its appreciation with loud cheers and laughter.

The oldest women in the village are the acknowledged champions. The rapture of the small children watching the dance suggests that Boala will always have dancers.

A new nation

By Laura Bohor

WASHINGTON — Upper Volta, a tiny, landlocked country in West Africa, ceased to exist on Aug. 4, 1984. In its place, with a new flag, a new national anthem, and a new

name, stands the nation of Burkina Faso.

The metamorphosis of Upper Volta into Burkina Faso is an example of what happens when a country decides to adopt a new name. To librarians around the world, there are groans as thousands of documents, gazetteers, atlases, and card catalogs become outdated. To diplomats and officials of other nations, it becomes important to adopt the new name in order to maintain proper relations with the changing country.

And to untold numbers of toponomists, or name buffs, a nation changing its name provides further grist for study, and for pursuing the reasons that peoples or governments go through such a process.

To Leonard Ashley, a Brooklyn College professor and former president of the American Names Society, the adoption of a new name is a logical step in the emergence of a new, albeit frail, nation-state.

"People feel they get power over things by giving them names," Prof. Ashley says. "It's as if naming something gives you rightful possession of it. You own it, it's yours."

The changes in Upper Volta came on the first anniversary of the latest revolutionary military government. They were designed to create a new sense of national unity. Though French was the official language, the name Burkina Faso comes from words of two dialects native to the country, the More and the Dyula.

Outside Burkina Faso, there was confusion over both the spelling and the meaning of the new name. Multiple spellings lent themselves to various definitions of the name, from "land of uncorrupted men" to "land of men who stand upright."

No less confused were the former Upper Voltians, now called Burkinabe. Daily radio broadcasts featured government officials exhorting the new name to the people, explaining how to spell it properly, how to use it correctly, and why it was changed at all.

The Africanisation of place names is by now a common notion as former colonies become independent nations. Zaire, formerly the Democratic Republic of the Congo, took its name from the local name for the Congo River, Zaire, formerly Northern Rhodesia, derived its name from the Zambesi River. Botswana, formerly Bechuanaland, is named for the Batswana people, and Zimbabwe is named for the stone ruins found in what was formerly known as Southern Rhodesia.

But the phenomenon of selecting older, pre-colonial names upon achieving independence is not limited to Africa. In Asia, the island nation of Sri Lanka, formerly Ceylon, took its name from

NEW NAMES FOR OLD LANDS

Burkina Faso
WAS: UPPER VOLTA
CHANGE: 1984

Zaire
WAS: DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
CHANGE: 1971

Bangladesh
WAS: EAST PAKISTAN
CHANGE: 1971

Sri Lanka
WAS: CEYLON
CHANGE: 1972

Zambia
WAS: NORTHERN RHODESIA
CHANGE: 1964

Zimbabwe
WAS: SOUTHERN RHODESIA
CHANGE: 1979

Botswana
WAS: BECHUANALAND
CHANGE: 1966

Burkina Faso, the new name for Upper Volta, came from two dialects native to the citizens of this African nation. The renaming of a nation in the native language often results in the use of ancestral names, tribal names, or regional names. Intended to bolster post-colonial nationalism, name changes may cause confusion both at home and abroad.

both the ancient Sinhalese and Sanskrit words for the island. Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan, was named after the Bengali people, the dominant ethnic group.

Keeping track of changes in the names of nations and places is a complicated, and sometimes confusing, task. In the United States, the responsibility falls on the Board of Geographic Names, whose members work with similar boards in Canada and Great Britain and attend conferences in Geneva, where representatives debate and clarify new — and sometimes old — names.

The U.S. board publishes atlases and gazetteers and serves as the authority on names for the State Department and the United Nations.

At the United Nations, where some 60,000 requests for information are answered every year, a name change is no laughing matter.

When China's U.N. seat was taken from the Republic of China (Taipei) and given to the People's Republic of China (Peking) in 1971, the simple name change on every file card and index reflected a dramatic change in international relations.

"It was and is a very sensitive issue," says Michael Dulka, U.N. map librarian. To avoid diplomatic mishaps, he says, "There is a very specific bureaucratic procedure that must be followed, step by step, no matter how minor the change."

National flags, which may be as sacred as names, also can cause flaps when they are changed. If, for some reason, a country does not notify the United Nations of the change in writing, U.N. officials will not replace the "old" flag. It will continue to flutter, in unsung obsolescence, at U.N. headquarters.

For some people interested in

onomastics, the study of names, or vexillology, the study of flags, a part-time hobby can lead to a full-time job. Whitney Smith, director and founder of the private Flag Research Centre in Winchester, Mass., has been paying close attention to new nations, their names, and especially their flags, for more than 20 years.

— National Geographic feature.



Supply woman in the village of Qursi, Burkina Faso, sorts leaves shed by the baobab tree. She will grind them for a sauce to be served with thick red sorghum porridge. In this arid land in the heart of Africa's Sahel, the baobab tree is renowned for its capacity to

store water. Villagers rarely eat meat from livestock, because they prize large herds as a measure of their wealth. Burkina Faso was known as Upper Volta until August 1984 (National Geographic photo)

Hamlet's 'Elsinore Castle' celebrates 400th anniversary

By Michael Duggan

EL SINORE, Denmark — Elsinore Castle, setting of Shakespeare's "Hamlet," celebrates its 400th anniversary this year with a major riddle still unsolved: What are its precise links with the English playwright and the anxiety-ridden Danish prince he immortalised?

The double-moated castle, about 50 kilometres north of Copenhagen overlooking the sound between Denmark and Sweden, as built in 1585 about 15 years before Shakespeare wrote his most famous tragedy.

The main purpose of the fortress, which replaced a Gothic building and is known to Danes as Kronborg, was to reinforce a toll ships sailing to the Baltic Sea.

Its elegant Dutch renaissance style testifies to the wealth of King Frederick II.

There is no conclusive proof that Shakespeare visited Elsinore Castle, but Castle steward Colonel Joergen Almar says there is a wealth of circumstantial evidence suggesting he knew it closely.

King James VI of Scotland, later James of England, spent his honeymoon there with Anne of Denmark. They liked it so much that they married again, having done so the first time by proxy.

The wedding festivities included theatrical entertainment in which Col. Almar says Shakespeare may well have taken part.

"In those days, actors were called over here from England to give performances in the great hall," Col. Almar said. "One of them

may have been Shakespeare but we do not know for sure. They certainly went back to England and talked about this castle."

Elsinore was also known through the many English sailors who waded days for toll clearance, and whether Prince Hamlet knew Elsinore is more dubious, as the sources for Shakespeare's play stretch back as far as ninth-century Viking times at least.

A monk known as Saxo Grammaticus recounted in the 12th century the story of a prince Amled from Jutland in western Denmark who feigned madness to revenge his father's death.

Shakespeare's prince shows "method in his madness," stabs Lord Chamberlain Polonius behind a tapestry and sees courtiers Rosencrantz and Guildenstern disappear at sea as they acc-

ompany him to his supposed death in England.

Saxo's prince speaks in sinister riddles, kills the king's spy hidden in hay, is sent to die in England but has the two accompanying ambassadors hanged instead of himself and wins the hand of the English king's daughter.

A version of this tale retold by Francois de Belleforest in his "Histoires Tragiques" (1576) probably influenced Shakespeare since it introduced the adultery of Hamlet's mother, the queen.

Col. Almar is convinced about the Elsinore connection, however. He cites the scene in which Hamlet stabs Polonius behind a tapestry and says to his mother: "Look here upon this picture, and on this, the counterfeit presentment of two brothers."

"What picture is he talking about? I'll tell you what I believe it is. The curtain Polonius was hidden behind is the so-called 'king's tapestry' here," Col. Almar said.

"There were at that time 40 pieces of tapestry showing more than 100 Danish kings from legend and history."

The changing of the guard in the opening scenes of "Hamlet" took place on the northern bastion where the guns still face the water, Col. Almar says. From there the soldiers would have a good view of the ghost of Hamlet's father on the ramparts.

The Elsinore cannon are another link with Shakespeare's play, in which solemn toasts by King Claudius are drunk to the roar of cannon. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are anglicised names of real Danish ambassadors to the English court.

Some 220,000 tourists visit Elsinore each year and many are no doubt firmly convinced they are seeing the very site where Hamlet pondered whether to be or not to be.

Ask Col. Almar if he believes Prince Hamlet was ever at Elsinore and he replies enigmatically, with a reference to Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet":

"If Juliet ever lived in that house with the balcony in Verona, then Hamlet also lived in this castle."

WATER AUTHORITY ANJARA - KUFRINJA WATER AND SEWERAGE PROJECT

CONTRACT No. K2/55/85

1. The Water Authority invites experienced contractors from member countries of the World Bank, Switzerland and Taiwan and contractors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan who have been pre-qualified as general and first class water and sewerage contractors and general class roads and buildings contractors by the Ministry of Public Works of Jordan to submit bids for the supply and construction of the Anjara - Kufrinja Contract K2 Water Distribution and Wastewater Collection System. Non-Jordanian contractors are encouraged to associate with qualified Jordanian contractors. The project consists of the supply and construction of about 24 km of water mains ranging in diameter from 80 mm to 200 mm and of about 4 km of galvanized pipes ranging from 12" to 18" and supply and construction of about 35 km of sewer mains ranging in size from 150 mm to 400 mm and storm water facilities and protection works.
2. A prebid conference will be held on Saturday March 23rd 1985 beginning at 9:00 hours at the office of the Water Authority.
3. On March 23rd 1985 contractors or joint ventures shall submit in a sealed envelope in person or by mail the information on the firm or firms of the joint venture requested in the instructions to bidders. The information will be evaluated and contractors will be informed whether or not to submit a bid.
4. The bids are due no later than 12:00 noon, Jordan local time on Saturday April 6th, 1985 at the office of the Water Authority.
5. Contract documents may be examined and purchased at the following address:

Water Authority
Jabel Hussein
Nablus Street
P.O. Box 2412,
Amman, Jordan
Telephone: 666111
Telex: 22439 WAJ JO

The cost of the initial copy of the contract documents purchased by a bidder is JD 100 per set, and the cost of any additional copies of the contract documents by a bidder is JD 50 per set. No refunds will be made for the return of full or partial sets of contract documents. Copies of the contract documents will be sent to prospective bidders by the Water Authority upon receipt of the proper amount in a bank check.

President
Engineer M.S. Kilani

No change at top of English Division One

LONDON (R) — Everton, Tottenham and Manchester United all won Saturday, leaving an unchanged situation at the top of the English first division soccer league.

Leaders Everton emerged from a potentially difficult test at Leicester with a 2-1 victory while Tottenham stayed four points adrift in second place with a 1-0 triumph at West Bromwich.

Manchester United achieved perhaps the best result of the trio by defeating fourth-placed Arsenal at Highbury via a first half goal by substitute Norman Whiteside.

Outside the first division, Ipswich defeated Eastern England arch rivals Norwich 1-0 in the first leg of the Football League Cup semifinal.

A sixth minute goal by South Africa-born Mich d'Avray settled the opening exchange in the battle for a place at Wembley in March.

The winners of Wednesday's second leg will face Sunderland or Chelsea in the final. Sunderland have a 2-0 first leg advantage.

Andy Gray was Everton's hero. He broke the deadlock in the 66th minute, then hit a match-winning second goal three minutes after Steve Lyness equalised for Lei-

cester. West Bromwich held Tottenham for 67 minutes then striker Mark Falco scored the goal which kept the London side in touch with the leaders.

England international Tony Woodcock and Scottish counterpart Charlie Nicholas were recalled by Arsenal but their presence failed to halt Manchester United, who were missing injured England midfielder Bryan Robson.

Whiteside came on when Kevin Moran went off with knee trouble in the 14th minute and scored the only goal of the match 17 minutes later.

Champions Liverpool replaced Arsenal in fourth spot with a comfortable 2-0 success at home to Stoke, who have never won at Anfield.

Steve Nichol opened the scoring in the 14th minute with a goal laid on by Kenny Dalglish, then Dalglish celebrated his 300th League appearance for Liverpool with the second in the 28th minute.

It was Liverpool's seventh successive home win.

Nottingham Forest, behind Liverpool on goal difference only, overcame Southampton 2-0 at home.

Both goals arrived in a four-minute burst midway through the first half. Steve Hodge scored first and Peter Davenport followed up from the penalty spot.

Coventry went six points clear of the three sides below them in the relegation zone with a 1-0 triumph over Chelsea.

Terry Gibson was responsible for Chelsea's first away defeat in the League since November by scoring as early as the second minute. It was his 13th goal of the season.

The victory was doubly satisfying for Coventry because they crashed 6-2 at Chelsea earlier in the season.

West Ham's unenviable home record suffered another blow when visitors Aston Villa recovered from a 1-0 deficit and won 2-1.

Paul Goddard scored for West Ham three minutes into the second half but an own goal by team-mate Steve Walford and a 75th minute effort by Villa's Brendan Ormsby left them pointless again.

Brisco-Hooks sprints to indoor world record

NEW YORK (R) — Olympic champions Valerie Brisco-Hooks and Diane Dixon both sprinted to world best times qualifying at the U.S. National Indoor Athletics Championships Friday night, then beat their own records in the finals.

Brisco-Hooks, a triple gold medalist, and Dixon are intense rivals. But Brisco-Hooks chose not to face Dixon in the 440 yards race and instead won the 220 yards in a scorching 22.95 seconds.

Dixon, who gained her Olympic gold medal as a substitute member of the U.S. women's 4 x 400 metres relay team, broke Brisco-Hooks' 440-yard world best of 52.99 in a qualifying heat.

She then cut more than half a second off that mark with a time of 52.20 in the final at Madison Square Garden.

"Since New York is my home town, I thought I'd give it all I had," said 20-year-old Dixon. Brisco-Hooks said: "Eamonn Coghlan told me to lean into the



Valerie Brisco-Hooks

curve as if I was going to fall. So I leaned on the curve and the win was my result."

The only other world mark to fall in the last major U.S. indoor meeting of the year was in the men's two-mile walk. American James Heiring cut nearly four sec-

onds off his previous best with a time of 12 minutes 7.5 seconds.

South African-born U.S. citizen Sydney Maree was hardly pressed as he won the mile in a meeting record of 3:54.98.

Two champion runners who had confidently predicted world marks were sorely disappointed.

Ireland's Eamonn Coghlan, the mile specialist who was previously unbeaten indoors this season, lost to American Doug Padilla in the men's three-mile run.

Olympic 3,000 metres champion Maricica Puica wanted to eclipse two of Mary Slaney's records in the race — the two miles — but she was beaten soundly by little-known American Cathy Branta.

Coghlan, 32, said: "I was very satisfied with my season and I expect to make amends for tonight in the upcoming outdoor season...."

"There were two missions in the race. I came in to set a world record and Doug Padilla came to beat Eamonn Coghlan."

IBS selects swim team

AMMAN (J.T.) — A swimming team from the International Baccalaureate School (IBS) was formed Friday following a swimming contest held Friday at Al Hussein Youth City swimming pool. Jordanian Swimming Federation Director Samar Keldani said Saturday.

Miss Keldani said members of the team will embark on a training programme beginning next week in order to prepare for the forthcoming winter open championship which will take place on March 14 at Al Hussein Youth City.

Results of the contest: Free style under 10: 1. Firas Al Abed 2. Zaid Darwazah 3. Zaid Qaddoum. Girls: 1. Lubna Touqan 2. Lara Sukhtian 3. Muna Sukhtian. Breaststroke under 10: 1. Rawan Shaheen 2. Nadeen Al Hage 3. Reem Halazon. Free style under 12: 1. Hashem Al Hashemi 2. Tawfeeq Qattan 3. Zaid Madi. Group B: 1. Qais Sukhtian 2. Radi Emab 3. Wadee Qawar.

Under water swimming: boys under 12: 1. Zaid Darwazah 2. Zaid Qaddoum 3. Abdelhadi Sheen. Girls: 1. Lara Sukhtian 2. Muna Sukhtian 3. Samia Al Sa'ed. Girls under 14: 1. Dora Sukhtian. Breaststroke: 12 years: 1. Omar Al Sa'ed 2. Qais Sukhtian 3. Hashem Al Hashemi. Free style — 12 years: 1. Maria Hussein 2. Dora Al Abed 3. Hashem Al Hashemi. Under 14: 1. Dora Sukhtian 2. Samia Wahbeh 3. Lara Sukhtian. Free style — under 16: 1. Nadia Hajjar 2. Amnah Mung 3. Basma Al Ali. Free style — under 14: 1. Ramzi Qattan 2. Tareq Mung 3. Khalid Tabba. Free style — under 16: 1. Walid Nasseh 2. Dora Sukhtian 3. Mohar Batriq. Breaststroke — under 12: 1. Maria Al Hussein 2. Dora Al Abed 3. Fawaz Mubarak. Under 14: 1. Dora Sukhtian 2. Samia Wahbeh. Breaststroke — boys (Group A): 1. Khalid Tabba 2. Ramzi Qattan 3. Tareq Mung. Group B: 1. Walid Nasseh 2. Dora Sukhtian 3. Ramzi Al Hashem.

IBS Director David Phillips presented trophies and medals to the winners at the end of the championship.

Hiari wins trap shooting

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad the personal representative of His Majesty the King Friday patronised the finals of the Royal Jordanian Shooting Club, Championships, trap and skeet events. In the trap contest Ayasr Hiari won first place scoring 128 hits out of 150 followed by Khalid Awdeh second and Ahmad Jarar in third.

In the skeet contest Sabar Abdul Hadi won this division scoring 121 hits out of 150 followed by Khalid Naghwi second and Khalid Ollan and Mohammad Safwan joint third.

At the end of the contest Prince Mohammad, who is also president of the Royal Shooting Club, awarded cups and medals to the winners.

Polo team returns from Pakistan

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Polo team Saturday returned here from Pakistan after a visit lasting several days in which the team played and won a match against the national Pakistani team.

Hong Kong trounces Brunei 8-0

HONG KONG (R) — Mak Kin-Fun, making his international debut for Hong Kong, hammered in four goals to help his team trounce Brunei 8-0 in a World Cup

soccer Asian Group Four qualifying match Saturday. It took the 24-year-old striker just two minutes to open his account with a diving header.

Japan beats Singapore in Asian group

SINGAPORE (R) — Japan snatched two second half goals in 11 minutes to beat Singapore 3-1 in their World Cup Asian Group Four qualifying match Saturday night. Japan, playing their first match in the group, stunned the 16,000

crowd in the 10th minute when striker Kazushi Kimura scored with an inswinging corner kick. Although Yahya Madon levelled the score in the 39th minute, Japan surged straight into the attack in the second half and scored in the 46th minute.

Rummenigge doubtful for Portugal clash

SETUBAL, Portugal (R) — West Germany's captain Karl-Heinz Rummenigge had a chest X-ray in hospital Saturday amid doubts about his fitness for Sunday's World Soccer Cup European Group Two qualifying match against Portugal, doctors said.

Rummenigge was taken by team officials to a hospital in Setubal, south of Lisbon and near where the West German players are staying. He left after the X-ray was carried out.

A doctor at the hospital said Rummenigge was suffering from influenza although, in his opinion, the West German striker was physically capable of playing Sunday. But he added that the final decision would be up to the player and his team doctor.

Rummenigge had missed part of his team's pre-match training in southern Portugal this week and manager Franz Beckenbauer has said he is extremely doubtful for the game.

Kohl steps in W.Berlin soccer row

BONN (R) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl Friday stepped into the political row over West Berlin's exclusion from the proposed West German sites for the 1988 European Soccer Championship.

Kohl said in a statement being published in the newspaper Die Welt that the West German Soccer Federation (DFB) should consider giving up the championship if West Berlin could not be included.

He called on the DFB to make every effort to get West Berlin into the programme. "If these efforts are unsuccessful... the DFB would be well to consider whether a European Championship is worth this price," he said.

The organising committee of the European Soccer Union (UEFA) decided in Bern on Monday to recommend West Germany as first choice to stage the championship but turned down a DFB proposal that the opening match be staged in West Berlin.

The DFB and its president, Hermann Neuburger, have come under heavy political and media fire for accepting what is regarded as a dangerous precedent that

could lead to West Berlin's sporting isolation.

Neuburger, who has been widely accused of bowing to Soviet bloc pressure, has said West Germany would not have been awarded the championship if he had insisted on West Berlin.

Three Eastern European del-

egates were on the six-man UEFA organising committee that made the recommendation.

Kohl said the government had no influence on sporting bodies but it expected them to recognise the political implications of their decisions and to protect national interests.

Defending champion Connors ousted from La Quinta tennis

LA QUINTA, California (R) — Americans of the younger generation beat fellow-countrymen from the old guard Friday in the \$375,000 La Quinta men's Grand Prix tennis tournament, eliminating top seed Jimmy Connors and third seed Aaron Krickstein.

In quarterfinal matches defending champion Connors lost to 14th seed Greg Holmes 6-0, 6-3, and unseeded David Pate beat Krickstein 6-1, 2-6, 6-1.

Ninth seed Libor Pimek of Czechoslovakia defeated Britain's John Lloyd 6-1, 1-6, 6-4 and Larry Stefanki of the United States beat Frenchman Tarik Benhabiles 7-5, 7-6, (7-2).

Holmes, a first-year professional who Thursday said all he wanted was to get a game off Connors, served powerfully and returned well throughout the match — breaking Connors' serve three times in the first set.

Connors fought back in the second set to take a two-love lead, only to lose his service. Holmes broke for the final time to take a 5-3 lead and served his sixth ace of the contest to close it out. "This is my biggest win yet," said Holmes, who this year has

beaten Mats Wilander of Sweden and fellow Americans Johan Kriek and Krickstein. "Connors hit so deep it forced me to stay back. I was surprised he didn't serve and volley more."

"He won, I lost. It was just one of those days," was Connors' comment. "He played well and I'm sure I could have played better. It's time to go home."

In the Pate-Krickstein clash, Pate jumped to a 5-0 lead in the first set before Krickstein held serve. The second set was all Krickstein, but in the final set Pate again took a 5-0 lead to run out an easy winner.

Pimek won his first set easily against Lloyd, who returned the favour in the second.

In the third set Pimek ran to a 5-3 lead before Lloyd broke back. In the final game Pimek had Lloyd pinned on the baseline and broke the Briton's serve again to take the match 6-4.

"I only needed to raise my game about five per cent and I couldn't do it," said Lloyd. Pate meets Pimek and Holmes plays Stefanki in the semifinals. The winner of Sunday's final will receive \$51,000.

Mandlikova upsets Turnbull

OAKLAND, California (R) — Defending champion Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia created the first upset of the \$150,000 Oakland Women's Tennis Tournament when she beat Australian Wendy Turnbull, the second seed, 6-3, 6-4 Friday night.

But top seed Chris Evert Lloyd had few problems in her quarterfinal match, disposing of West Germany's best player, fifth-seeded Claudia Kohde, 6-3, 6-2. In the semifinal round, Lloyd will meet her fellow-American Zina Garrison while Mandlikova faces her compatriot Helena Sukova, seeded three, who has not taken a set off her in six attempts.

Garrison, the number four seed, struggled through the quarterfinal against her compatriot Barbara Potter, winning the hard-fought match 7-5, 4-6, 6-1. Sukova had an easier ride against Hungary's Andrea Temesvari.

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U.S. officials voice hope for extension of SALT II

WASHINGTON (AP) — Although President Ronald Reagan says he might decide to violate the SALT II arms control treaty later this year, administration officials have said there is a chance the unratified accord will be extended beyond its scheduled expiration in December.

The officials said the decision depends in large part on Soviet willingness to negotiate reasonably when a new round of arms talks that begins in Geneva on March 12.

"It has to do with the Soviet attitude in Geneva," said one arms control expert at the State Department. "Surely, if the Soviets are not forthcoming in the Geneva negotiations, if they show no indication of flexibility and compromise, we would be damn fools to hold to something they are not showing any respect for."

But this official and others said if the Soviets do show a willingness to negotiate seriously, and if Moscow doesn't take any new actions of its own that would violate the accord, the administration might "continue its no-undercut policy" toward SALT II.

The officials, who spoke only on condition they not be identified, also said Mr. Reagan mispoke in declaring at his news conference Thursday night that the Soviets had violated the SALT II treaty by

converting ballistic-missile firing submarines into cruise-missile firing submarines to circumvent treaty limits on ballistic missiles.

The officials said the conversion was a violation of the "spirit" of the agreement, but not technically a violation. Cruise missiles are not covered by the SALT accords.

Ed Djerejian, the State Department's deputy spokesman, said "the president was using this as an example of how the Soviets build up their forces in spite of existing agreements."

Mr. Reagan said at his news conference he might have to join Moscow "in violating" the SALT II agreement when a new Trident-missile firing submarine, the USS Alaska, begins manoeuvres in October. It could cause the United States to go over the 1,200 limit on multi-warhead strategic missiles, which is fixed by SALT II.

Mr. Reagan could keep within the limits by retiring an older Poseidon submarine. "We'll have a decision several months from now

to make with regard to whether we join them (the Soviets) in violating the restraints," Mr. Reagan said. The decision could be a life-or-death one for the accord.

The SALT II treaty has had a curious life. Completed in 1979 after seven years of negotiation, it bore the stamp of three presidents — Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter. But Mr. Carter couldn't get it ratified, and Mr. Reagan campaigned against it, taking the position it was flawed and against U.S. interests.

At his press conference, Mr. Reagan said: "We have up until now been abiding by it." The administration also has been abiding by the 1972 SALT I interim agreement on offensive weapons, which expired in 1977. But a difference between SALT I and SALT II is that the former was ratified, while the latter was not.

Meanwhile in Helsinki, The Socialist International said in a statement that the organisation will send a delegation to Washington and Moscow next month for talks on disarmament at a high political level.

The disarmament committee of the group, which consists of Socialists and Social Democrats from Europe and elsewhere, met here Friday under its chairman, Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, who will head the delegation.



BLAST VICTIM EVACUATED: Rescue workers evacuate an injured person from the Marks and Spencer store after an explosion ripped through the British-owned store in central Paris early Saturday, killing one and injuring 15 (AP wirephoto)

Shultz attacks Sandinistas as Moscow criticises U.S. stand

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on Friday joined President Ronald Reagan in urging increased American assistance for Nicaraguan rebels, declaring failure to do so would condemn Nicaragua "to the endless tyranny of Communist tyranny."

Mr. Shultz's statements, in a speech prepared for the Commonwealth Club of California in San Francisco, capped an unusually strong round of statements from the two men concerning the war-torn Central American country. Mr. Reagan's administration is seeking \$14 million in aid for the anti-Sandinista rebels.

Mr. Reagan, who devoted a radio address last Saturday to the Nicaraguan situation, told a news conference Thursday night his objective was to "remove" the "present structure" of the Nicaraguan government.

The president's remarks prompted the Soviets to surmise that he is determined to overthrow the leftist Sandinistas.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that Washington harbours plans to

crush the Nicaraguan revolution," the official Soviet News Agency TASS said in Moscow on Friday.

"The chief of the White House made it plain that his administration set itself the aim of 'removing' the Sandinista government by military force and installing in power in Nicaragua the topcaste of the so-called 'National Guards' of butcher (Anastasio) Somoza, who was overthrown by the Nicaraguan people."

Mr. Shultz criticised congressional opponents of the Reagan administration's bid to win renewed assistance to the "contra" rebel forces, suggesting opposition now could mean more direct U.S. involvement in the region later on.

"They are leading the United States down a path of greater danger," Mr. Shultz said.

"For if we do not take the appropriate steps now to pressure the Sandinistas to live up to their past promises — to cease their arms buildup, to stop exporting tyranny across their borders, to open Nicaragua to the competition of freedom and democracy — then we

may find later, when we can no longer avoid acting, that the stakes will be higher and the costs greater."

Votes in the House of Representatives and Senate on the aid question could come next month.

According to official estimates, the administration has about a five-vote edge in the Republican-run Senate but is approximately 50 votes short of victory in the opposition Democrat-controlled House.

The rebels have received some \$80 million in U.S. assistance beginning in 1981, but a congressional cutoff took effect last May.

Meanwhile Nicaraguan Deputy Defence Minister Leopoldo Rivas said Friday that Nicaragua is preparing for war after the latest verbal attacks by President Reagan on the Sandinista government.

"Combat preparations throughout the country are under way in view of the latest statements by Mr. Reagan insisting on the disappearance of the Sandinista revolution," Mr. Rivas told reporters.

New Zealand said to have curtailed role in ANZUS

WASHINGTON (AP) — A U.S. official has declared that New Zealand had effectively "curtailed" its operational role in ANZUS by banning U.S. nuclear warships from its ports.

"A military alliance has little meaning without military cooperation," said Paul D. Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state. "New Zealand can't have it both ways."

In addition, Mr. Wolfowitz said the decision by New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange to impose the ban may have been intended to reduce the risk of nuclear war but will have the opposite effect.

In remarks prepared for delivery to the National Defence University in Honolulu, Hawaii, Mr. Wolfowitz said ANZUS was part of a series of alliances that have helped to keep peace for four decades.

"Our regional alliances are important in preventing small conflicts from even starting, and since it is from small wars that the greatest danger of big ones arises, these alliances are important for preserving the nuclear peace," he said.

"The mutual commitments that these alliances entail help to avoid the kind of isolationism that brought on the last world war," added Mr. Wolfowitz, who heads the department's East Asia Bureau.

Chun makes sweeping changes in party

SEOUL (R) — South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan Saturday swept many of the senior leaders of his Democratic Justice Party (DJP) out of office in a surprise move.

The changes came five days after a major cabinet reshuffle, but newspapers had reported that senior party leaders would probably keep their posts.

Mr. Chun named the country's Olympic chief Roh Tae-Woo as party chairman, replacing Kwun Ik-Kyon, a DJP spokesman said.

He said the president had chosen a tough leadership for the DJP to deal with increasing opposition. The newly-formed New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), backed by dissident leader Kim Dae-Jung, made a strong showing in last week's parliamentary elections.

Mr. Roh, a 52-year-old retired general, is a close friend of Mr. Chun. Many diplomats here say he is the most powerful political force in South Korea after the president.

Monday's reshuffle produced a new prime minister, former Intelligence Chief and Foreign Minister Lho Shin-Yong.

Twelve new ministers were appointed to the 22-member cabinet. The DJP won 148 seats in the elections to retain its majority in the 276-member National Assembly. But it was embarrassed by the unexpected performance of the NKDP, which emerged as the main opposition group with 67 seats.

Mr. Kim, a 59-year-old advocate of Western-style democracy, has been confined to his house by hundreds of plainclothes police since his return home on Feb. 8 from two years of exile in the United States.

He was not allowed to take part in the elections because he is still under a suspended 20-year jail sentence for sedition.

Mr. Chun said the election outcome reflected the people's desire for stability and the establishment of democracy.

Karamanlis expected to win 2nd term

ATHENS (R) — The Greek Parliament is expected to choose a new president on March 15, and Constantine Karamanlis, 78, is expected to win a second five-year term.

The president's office said he and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu decided on the date at a one-hour meeting. Mr. Karamanlis has not yet announced his candidacy.

Both the ruling Socialists and the main opposition conservative New Democracy Party have said they back his continuation in office.

The two parties can marshal the 180 votes — three-fifths of the 300-member legislature — needed to elect a president. Only the Moscow-line Greek Communist Party with 12 deputies is against

Mr. Karamanlis' candidacy. Since Mr. Papandreu's Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) was elected in October 1981, Greek foreign policy has veered sharply leftwards and relations with NATO and the United States have become frosty.

Mr. Karamanlis has largely avoided public comment on Mr. Papandreu's handling of national issues, in an apparent attempt to secure the Socialist votes for a second term of office.

If three-fifths of the Greek Parliament fail to elect a president, general elections will be called, and a simple majority of the new assembly will elect a president.

Greek press commentators have been raising the possibility of early general elections next May, five months before Mr. Pap-

Media disclose Soviet leader's illness

MOSCOW (R) — Major Soviet newspapers Saturday printed in full President Konstantin Chernenko's election speech and reported that he stayed away from a Kremlin rally on doctors' advice.

Meanwhile, the Official News Agency Tass, in the latest of a series of statements and letters issued in the Soviet leader's name, printed Mr. Chernenko's foreword to an Italian edition of his collected speeches.

Mr. Chernenko, 73, failed to deliver the speech at the Kremlin Friday and Moscow Communist Party Chief Viktor Grishin said the Soviet leader had been advised to stay away for medical reason.

"Konstantin Chernenko, on the recommendation of doctors, is not taking part in this meeting," Mr. Grishin said before the Kremlin chief's speech was read on his behalf.

Mr. Grishin's remarks and Mr. Chernenko's speech were printed on the front page of all major Soviet dailies. The texts were reported extensively on state radio and television.

Mr. Grishin's reference to a doctors' recommendation was the first indication people in the Soviet Union have had that Mr. Chernenko is in poor health.

TASS printed in full Mr. Chernenko's address to readers of an Italian edition of his collected articles and speeches.

The foreword was the latest in a series of written statements which Western diplomats believe are intended to suggest that the Soviet leader is still active.

It praised "versatile and vast ties" between the Soviet Union and Italy, saying Moscow was particularly impressed with Italian President Sandro Pertini's commitment to disarmament.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko is due in Rome on Monday for an official visit before flying to Madrid on Thursday.

CIA: Soviets outspend U.S. on arms

WASHINGTON (R) — The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has tried to heal any split with the Pentagon over conflicting assessments of the rate of Soviet arms spending.

CIA testimony released by a congressional subcommittee has said the Soviet Union had cut its rate of increase in arms spending by about half, from four or five per cent annually before 1976 to about two per cent since then.

Testimony by deputy CIA Director Robert Gates, quoted by the panel, appeared to conflict sharply with remarks by Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who said three weeks ago that the Soviet spending rate had not declined.

But the CIA said in a statement Friday that the information released by the committee "presents a narrow view of Soviet military growth" and the intelligence agency wanted to emphasise the broader context of its testimony to the subcommittee last November.

Even in the midst of the Soviet decline in defence spending, the agency said Friday, the money Moscow was putting into arms was still 45 per cent larger than U.S. expenditures.

It added that while the margin had decreased, the Soviets still outspent the United States in certain key categories.

Senator William Proxmire, who released the CIA testimony, described its conclusion on Soviet spending growth as "tentative."

But the Wisconsin Democrat said "it is time for Washington to take official notice that Soviet military procurement has been stagnant for the past seven years and stop acting like nothing has happened."

This view of the CIA's testimony was seen as a continuation of its long-running public dispute with the Pentagon over Soviet arms spending, with the military insisting on a higher figure.

President Reagan and Mr. Weinberger have based much of their

argument for greatly increased U.S. arms spending on claims of a massive Soviet buildup.

The CIA gave these figures for new weapons in 1977-83, with which it said the Pentagon agreed: Intercontinental ballistic missiles — Soviets 1,100, U.S. 135; submarine-launched ballistic missiles — Soviets 700, U.S. 390; bombers — Soviets 300, U.S. none; fighter planes — Soviets 5,000, U.S. 3,000; and battle tanks — Soviets 15,000, U.S. 5,000.

The CIA said also Soviet efforts to develop advanced weapons systems continued into the 1980s at a pace at least as rapid as in the past 20 years, with the new arms ranging from cruise missiles to space systems and submarines.

It said that between 1974 and 1983, the Soviet Union spent a total of \$2,200 billion on arms, while the United States spent \$1,600 billion, with the United States slowly closing the gap in spending in the past several years.

France to extradite Italians wanted for violent crimes

PARIS (R) — France will not extradite Italian extremists unless presented with evidence that they have been directly involved in violent crime, President Francois Mitterrand has said.

In a joint news conference with visiting Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, Mr. Mitterrand expressed determination to fight a recent upsurge in guerrilla violence.

But he drew a clear distinction between "clandestine terrorists, who are sought by the French police as well as by the Italian police" and several hundred Italian refugees living in Paris.

Italian government ministers recently blamed what they called France's leniency towards suspected urban guerrillas following a new spate of violent attacks in several West European countries.

Mr. Mitterrand said all active urban guerrillas who were arrested would be brought to trial and, after a final government decision, either extradited to their home country or expelled, depending on the gravity of their crime.

He said these "terrorists" should not be confused with 300 Italian nationals who sought refuge in France, in some cases years ago, and have given up violence or never indulged in it.

Mr. Mitterrand said these ex-

les, most of whom had requested French citizenship, presented a special problem. They had been fully integrated into French society, with jobs and often families.

Mr. Craxi, who urged France two weeks ago to take tougher action against Italian guerrilla suspects living in Paris, did not comment directly on Mr. Mitterrand's announcement.

The Italian prime minister, who flew back to Rome shortly after the news conference, said the real problem was to fight the new brand of extremism apparently directed at NATO targets.

New York has new 'vigilante'

NEW YORK (R) — New York has a new "vigilante" as the city's police commissioner clashed with the mayor by saying the old one should have faced a trial.

The new man was credited with foiling a theft on a tube train platform by stabbing one of the thieves to death and beating up the second, police said. Police declined to compare the case to the celebrated shooting of four youths by Bernhard Goetz, who became known as the "subway vigilante."

But the New York Times ran the story with the headline, "new vigilante slays candy thief" and said the cases had several parallels.

Senator trains for space trip amid press jibes

WASHINGTON (R) — A U.S. senator's scheduled March 4 blast-off in the space shuttle Challenger is billed by one American cartoonist as the most extraordinary junket in the history of Congress, but the senator himself says it is no joke.

Senator Jake Garn, 52, is undergoing rigorous astronaut training in Houston, Texas, and trading good-natured jibes with the media over his chance to join a French Cosmonaut and five other crew members for four days in orbit aboard the Delta-winged craft.

The Republican senator from Utah, a strong supporter of President Reagan and actively involved in space budget legislation, will take part in medical experiments on the "space adaptation syndrome" — a fancy term for motion sickness.

Cartoonist Garry Trudeau drew a series of "doonesbury" comic strips on the mission recently in which he said Sen. Garn qualified because he could throw up on request.

Some critics of Sen. Garn's choice by the U.S. space agency have dubbed Challenger the "vomit comet."

U.S. congressmen are often lambasted for using taxpayers' money to tour the world and one Washington Post writer wondered why any self-respecting lawmaker would schedule a fact-finding mission to a place without charming boutiques or cafes.

But Sen. Garn, a former navy pilot, told a radio station in his home state this week that he was not going into space "for the heck of it." He suggested that some reporters were jealous and critical because they wanted a crack at being in earth orbit.

"He thought it was pretty funny," Sen. Garn's spokesman, Bill Hendrix, said of the Trudeau cartoons. But he also noted that Sen. Garn would bring first-hand expertise on space to Capitol Hill.

The senator will be classified as a "payload specialist" on Challenger, which will launch two non-military satellites.

Undesirables return to uncertain future in Cuba

HAVANA (R) — The first of more than 2,700 Cuban refugees due to be deported home from the United States as undesirables have arrived in Cuba to an uncertain future.

Twenty-three were flown into Havana amid tight security, coming from an air force base near Atlanta on Thursday after spending almost five years in jail in the United States.

Cuban authorities immediately hustled them off to a detention centre where they will undergo extensive investigations before any decision is taken on their future.

Their return was a key condition demanded by Washington before it would sign an immigration treaty with Havana last December which also allows more than 20,000 Cubans to leave each year for the United States.

The agreement marked the end of almost five years of bitter wrangling following the 1980 "boatlift" from the Port of Mariel when some 125,000 Cubans — among them the undesirables — fled their Communist homeland.

"We don't want them," President Fidel Castro said in an emotional speech in Havana's Revolution Square at the time of the boatlift and these words must haunt the 2,746 "Marielitos" who are not wanted by the U.S. either.

The first group has been put in strict medical quarantine for fear that some of those in it may have diseases such as AIDS (Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome) which are unknown on this island, official sources said.

Little publicity was given here to their return. The official newspaper Granma, in a brief note, said Friday they would be held "for a necessary period."

While in detention each undesirable will be checked to find if they have committed any serious crimes or are mentally unstable as has been alleged by Washington. Careful checks will be made to verify that they did indeed leave at the time of Mariel and that the U.S. is not using the accord to dump unwanted refugees from earlier exoduses.

In principle, anyone who has committed crimes which are punishable in Cuba will have to complete his term of punishment," Mr. Castro told reporters earlier this month.

But he added those who were deemed fit to return to normal life would be encouraged to do so and could even apply to emigrate to the United States through conventional channels.

The Cuban president has repeatedly gone out of his way to reject accusations that hardened criminals and mental patients were

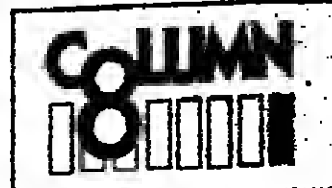
encouraged to leave in the confusion of the Mariel exodus and maintains that almost all were merely "anti-socials."

Whether those who are being sent back — including many who have spent long terms in tough U.S. prisons — can ever adjust to life in the land they tried to flee remains doubtful, say ordinary Cubans and officials.

"The Marielitos can expect little sympathy here," said one Havana office worker, reflecting what appears to be a general sentiment of rejection towards them.

"Leaving Cuba is one thing, but not even getting anyone else to accept you is another and I'm sure they will be in for a hard time," he said.

Between 100 and 150 undesirables are scheduled to be returned each month over the next two years or so under the terms of the immigration agreement.



Man who gave blood to 41 people dies of AIDS

BOURNEMOUTH, England (R) — A blood donor whose blood was given to at least 41 people died from the disease AIDS in a hospital, the Regional Health Authority said. However, a spokesman said the risk of any of the recipients contracting Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) was minimal. The unnamed man in his 20s who died Friday from meningitis and pneumonia resulting from AIDS brought the number of deaths from the disease in Britain to 55. AIDS, which destroys the body's natural defences, affects mainly homosexuals, haemophiliacs and drug abusers. The authority said 34 of the 41 were haemophiliacs who had received a clotting agent that used the man's blood.

Berlin dog comes in from the cold

WEST BERLIN (R) — A black cocker spaniel trapped between two sections of the Berlin Wall was welcomed back to the West Thursday with tulips and sausages — but no owner. The dog had spent two freezing days and nights in a gap between two lines of the wall dividing Berlin. It was freed by East German border guards and handed to Western officials at one of the city's crisscrossing points. Housewife Gertrud Wuerfel had thought from news reports that the dog was her long-lost "crocky". But when she saw it, she found it was not. It had a white patch like her own, but in the wrong place, she said.

Boy who lives with wolves dies

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — Ramu, the "wolf boy", is dead. Ramu, who had been raised by wolves, walked on all fours and ate raw meat, died Monday in a home for the destitute near Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, about 400 kilometres south east of New Delhi, the United News of India reported. Ramu, in his early 20s, had created a sensation in 1976 when he was captured in a forest in the company of three wolf cubs. He was about 10 years old at the time. When he was found, Ramu was walking on all fours. He had matted hair, his nails had grown into claws and his palms, elbows and knees were calloused. Like the pads of a wolf's paws, he struggled furiously against capture. Ramu had been eating raw meat like his wolf companions. After he was captured he still was attracted by raw meat and would sneak out and attack chickens in the neighbourhood. After he was found, Ramu was handed over to Mother Teresa's Missionaries of Charity who tried to humanise and socialise him with love and training. Ramu learned to bath and wear clothes, but never learned to speak.

Judge does not share 150,000 cents of humour

STAMFORD, Connecticut (AP) — A judge ordered a man who delivered two 35-gallon drums of pennies to his ex-wife to take the pennies back and write her a check. The judge ordered Frank Colandro to take back the drums of pennies, which he had delivered as the first payment in a divorce settlement, and write a certified check to his ex-wife for the \$1,500. Colandro, 26, of Stamford, said he collected 150,000 pennies, loaded them in two 35-gallon drums and had them sent to his ex-wife. He said it cost him \$40 to hire a company to deliver the pennies, and another \$80 to have them taken to her attorney's office when she wouldn't accept them. The case ended up in court, and Judge William Lewis on Tuesday ordered Mr. Colandro to take back the pennies.

Actor Louis Hayward dies

PALM SPRINGS, California (R) — Louis Hayward, one of Hollywood's swashbuckling actors, whose films included the Man in the Iron Mask and Son of Monte Cristo, has died at the age of 75. A Desert Hospital spokesman said the hospital had not yet announced the cause of death. But Hayward, who died in the hospital, spent the last year of his life fighting cancer, which he attributed to having smoked 60 cigarettes a day for more than 50 years.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
1984 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q1 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦K765 ♠Q9872 ♣A853
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?
Q2 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦AK7 ♠K983 ♣KJ83 ♦184
Partner opens the bidding with one club. What do you respond?
Q3 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♦QJ782 ♠9 ♣QJ8732 ♦7
Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?
Q4 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦Q763 ♠A98 ♣AJ76 ♦J4
The bidding has proceeded:

- North West South East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 NT Pass ?
What do you bid now?
Q5 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♦Q4 ♠A96 ♣A832 ♦J1082
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass
1 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?
Q6 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦AQ105 ♠7J9852 ♦7 ♦872
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?